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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,291—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	....	....
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
15th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903	....	....
5th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
12th "	MONGOLIA	9505	....	....
19th "	ARCADIA	6603	OCEANA	6610
26th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th "	MARMORA	10509	....	....
17th "	ARCADIA	6903	CHINA	7912
24th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....
31st, "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M. on **SATURDAY.** The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	1st Dec. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the.........X

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,317	8th Oct. 1904
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,587	8th Nov. 1904
† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	27th Sep 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to

R. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 1st October, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 26th September, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 27th September, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th September, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,300 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "LANDAURA," 2,800 tons, on or about 28th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th September, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class,	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Dec. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
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AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION;
ALSO
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Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

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THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815 ; AT BOMBAY 1842.

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SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

WM. MCEWAN & CO.'s
Renowned SCOTCH ALE.

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SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY,
moderately priced,
very palatable, and in universal demand.

C. P. & CO.'S CLARETS,
Well-known to the West of London Club Houses for the past 80 years.

OLD "CAMUSLYNIE STILL" Whisky. Unrivalled at the Price.

C. P. & CO.'S
OLD TAWNY PORT,
A FINE AFTER DINNER WINE. A GREAT TONIC.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO.,
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(ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SUREST.
BOWMAN'S

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
MADE OF THE
FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES :—

"**MULETA**" Principes
$4^3/_8$ inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"**COMPOSIA**" Especiales
$4^3/_8$ inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"**COMPOSIA**" Imperatrix
$4^3/_8$ inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"**MULETA**" Graciosos
$3^3/_4$ inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,
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NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS:

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize.

Rs. 23

and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
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THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

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105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month.

LENTILLES, BEANS small and double, RICE (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LEMONS fresh—all of Italian produce.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation.
CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.
CHOCOLATE in silver foil.
CHOCOLATE in tins.
CHOCOLATE in packets.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER'S CHOCOLATE.

CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FIRST VISIT TO THE EAST
OF THE
ROYAL CORONATION CIRCUS,
Sole Proprietrix ....MDME. BERESFORD
WILL OPEN FOR A SEASON ON
THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

COMMENCING MONDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, 1904.
GRAND ARRAY OF TALENT.
EVERY ARTISTE AN EUROPEAN STAR.
THRILLING AND EXCITING NOVELTIES.
Magnificent Stud of Thoroughbred Horses and Ponies.
A series of Performances unequalled in the world.
For Times and Prices see Bills.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, arrived per HANSA LINE S. S. "TRIFELS," P-Q Sheds, Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.
Dated 26th September, 1904.

BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company, held on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per each Original Share of Rs. 500 and of Rs. 7-8-0 per each new issue B and C Share of Rs. 125 free of income tax was declared for the year ended 31st December, 1904, and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, 1, Ash Lane, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 17th October, 1904, on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names were on the register on the 19th September, 1904.

By Order of the Board,
MIRZA MAHOMED SHIRAZI,
Agent.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1904.

PROSPECTUS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

A PUBLIC COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION will be held on MONDAY, the 17th October 1904, at the following Stations for admission to the Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department for which there are nine vacancies this year :—

Principal, Grant Medical College, Bombay.
Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, Karachi.
Do do Mhow do Mhow.
Do do Poona do Poona.
Senior do Kamptee.

2 Candidates joining the Indian Subordinate Medical Department after the 1st January, 1904, will be borne on one general list instead of on three presidential lists as at present, and will be liable for service in any Command.

3 Candidates must be of European or Eurasian parentage and over 16 or under 18 years of age. They must be of healthy constitution, physically fit for military service, and of good character, and they will be required to produce certificates showing that they possess these qualifications.

NOTE.—For further particulars apply to the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Town Hall, Bombay, between the hours of 11 A.M., to 4 P.M., on any day except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 289 OF 1903.
MADHAVJI NURSEY ....Plaintiff.
VERSUS
MAHARAJ SHRI GOPAL LALJI KALLIANRAIJI, of Mathura, [and JAMNABAI, widow of Tricum Nathoo ....Defendants

THE SALE of the property situate on Banganga Road on the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar herein which was advertised to take place on the 22nd day of September, 1904, Pursuant to the Commissioner's Advertisement herein dated this 7th day of June, 1904, appearing in the "Bombay Gazette," in its issues of 12th, 15th, 19th and 22nd instants and in the "Bombay Samachar" in its issues of 12th, 14th, 19th and 22nd instants, has been POSTPONED until the 29th day of September, 1904, at three o'clock in the Court House, before the Commissioner of this Honourable Court. –Dated this 23rd day of September 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

LOST, STOLEN OR MISLAID.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undernoted SHARE CERTIFICATE numbered 302 for one Share in the Bank of Bombay last transferred to ISHVARLAL DHIRAJLAL, has been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the said Certificate in any way.

Certificate No. 302 for Share No. 13608 originally issued in the name of JUGJEEVANDAS KHOOSHALDAS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING, 1904.

ENTRIES CLOSE
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1st.

W. E. CRUM,
F. R. HILL,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs.5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India.
ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS
(ESTABLISHED 1883.)
OFFICES:—
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(OVER CRAWFORD & Co.)

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and despatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

CHARGES; Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1-4. Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

ON VIEW.—Mr. J.R. Carpenter's Valuable Furniture, Cottage Piano, Roll-top Office Table, Banjo etc., at Colaba Causeway, opposite Church, to be sold on 28th inst.

PARTNER with Rs. 30,000 WANTED. To Develop a Daily Newspaper and Job Printing Concern in a Splendid Climate. Apply to "Enterprise," care of "Bombay Gazette."

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All those pieces or parcels of Pension and Tax land or ground now formed into one, situated on the north side of Sutar Chawl Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, admeasuring about 344 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No 737, new Nos 3361, 3362, 3359, and 3358, old survey Nos 5-3221, 2-3221, 2-3221 and 4-3221, new survey Nos 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C Nos 569, 570, 571 and 572, Street Nos 44-46-48-50 and 52-54, Sutar Chawl Street, and bounded on the north by the sweeper's passage, on the east by the property of Ebrahimji Fattabhai, on the south by the Sutar Chawl Street and on the west by the property of Jugmohandass Tribhuwandass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Receiver, at his office in the High Court, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 26th September, 1904.

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Catalogues will be ready and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	,, 4½
Third do	,, 3½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION,
To SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7-8
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, [illegible]

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET,
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette."

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR SILK, WOOLLEN AND COTTON GOODS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Hegerle Sulzer and Co., Bombay, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. Dawoodbhoy and Co. of same place, who have failed to pay for and take delivery of goods in terms of contracts;—

Mks.	No.	Pkgs.	Pcs.	Contents.	Widths.	Yds.
H S 3262 C	754	1 case	9	corld. damask	20 1-2in.	219 1-4
4069	2335	1 tin	14	corld. damask	22	305 1-8
...	...	1 tin	14	corld. damask	22	310 3-8
3294	2232	1 case	12	black satin	35 1-2 to 35 3-4	280 1-[illegible]
4105	2340	3 tins	14	corld. damask	20 3-4	401 5-8
4081	2355	2 tins	12	corld. damask	22	395 1-4
4189	74	1 case	15	corld. damask	20 1-2	238 -8
4133	2429	1 tin	15	white taffetas	20 1-2	328 5-8
		1 tin	5	white taffetas	20	110 3-4
...	...	1 tin	9	taffetas Louisine	19 1/2-20	224 7-8
4154	114	1 case	5	corld. prtd. muslins	47 1-4	185
...	...	...	4	W E muslins	43 1/4-44	134
4183	2448	1 tin	15	taffetas fac	20 1-2	328 3-8
...	...	1 tin	12	pekin fac	20 1-2	352 3-8
..	2471	1 tin	15	taffetas fac	20 1-2	336 1-4
3150	2472	1 case	19	wh. silk nansoocs	30-36	559-5-8
4106	810-11	2 cases	104	cotton prtd. sateen	39-40	4782
4149	812	1 case	13	cotton prtd. sateen	39-40	601
4308	2477	1 case	19	wh. silk nansoocs	30-36	558 3-8
4302	145-46	2 cases	14	corld. damask	21 1-4	300 7-8
4359	2507	1 case	6	louisine	19 3-4	193 7-8
4302	147	1 case	7	corld. damask	21 1-4	132 6-8
4051	2317	1 tin	12	white damask	23 1-2	278 1-4
4320	18875	1 case	13	dz. fcy. embd. shawl.	48×48 72×72	42× 42 48×108
4384	30	1 case	33	pcs cretonnes	47-48in	1210yds
4335	31	1 case	36	pcs cretonnes	44-46in	1287yds
4250	448	1 case	14	pcs wool tennis serge	28in	395 1-2yds

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Household furniture such as sofas couches, easy and small chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, iron safe, office table with 9 drawers, glassdoor book case, goat cart, baba tandem carriage, square piano by Schiedmeyer and Soehne, typewriter, etc.

50 cases each 4 doz quarts, Dutch Pilsener Beer.
50 cases each 8 doz pints, Dutch Pilsener Beer.
14 cases each 4 doz bottles, Pilsener Beer.
10 cases each 6 doz pints, Pilsener Beer.
25 cases each 4 doz quarts Beer.
10 cases each 6 doz pints Beer.
2 cases 2 doz Bottles champagne.

On account of the concerned.—

2 diamond and pearl spray brooches, 2 pearl and ruby crescent and leaf brooches,

1 pair pearl and ruby ear studs, pearl and topaz necklace and gold brooch.

On account of the manufacturers—

100 doz steel Reeds of different counts and inches.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 lady's swift No. 1 bicycle.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 French polished office shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
1 waler horse with veterinary certificates.
2 sets new patent leather plated mounted double harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF FINE WHITE PEARLS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th instant at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. H. Pack and Co., and on account and at the risk of Baloobhoy Sakalchund—

2 strings containing 10 fine white pearls, weighing about 25 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale. The pearls are on view.

SALE OF FINE WHITE PEARLS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagees Sha Hurjeevundas Amarchand and Co. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Thucker Doongersey Bhanjee—

221 fine white pearls of satlars, weighing about 200 chows and two samoss.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m., the following ornaments, &c., belonging to the estate of the late Chugonlal Balgowandas, viz:—

Pearl bangles, raifools, nose ring, diamond carbutton and ring, gold bangles, kudda, armlets, patli, chandanhar, birakanthi, mohanmala, bracelet, head ornament, silver sankla, athasia, toe rings, waist chain, plates, cups, silk and cotton sarries, choli, cupboard, box, bedstead, pictures, globe lamps, clock, copper and brass utensils, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF A PACKET OF FINE RUBIES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Bhooriabhoy Jivanchand and Lalubhoy Chunilal, trading under the name of Bhooriabhoy Lalubhoy and on account and at the risk of Balubhoy Sakalchand.

1 packet containing 200 fine rubies, weighing about 71 ruttees.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF WHITE PEARLS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th instant at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Marwadi Nawlaji Padmaji and on account and at the risk of Baloobhoy Sakalchand:—

1 string containing 81 white pearls about 30 chows.
2 strings containing 108 white pearls about 8 chows,
1 Pearl about 225 chows,
6 Pearls about 52 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, next to Messrs Leopold and Co's premises, and above Mr T C Pennington's Pianoforte Depot, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining room, drawing room, bed room and office furniture, large drawing room cabinet and chiffonier, rich glassware and crockery, best platedware, rich silk tapestry lined, drawing room suite, mirror cabinets and chiffoniers, table ornaments, carpets, Hink's kerosine oil, standard and hanging lamps, clocks, rich oil paintings and engraving pictures, large old China jars, one nearly new ebonized grand cottage brass framed pianoforte plants, sets of single English harness, lady's saddle, large musical cabinet, singer's sewing machine, English Banjo, one elegant made extraordinary size revolving top writing table with pigeon holes, cabinet with Master key, &c. the property of J R Carpenter, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 107 CASES OF WINES AND LIQUEURS, AT THE APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE,

Under instructions from the Traffic Manager, Bombay Port Trust, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse on TUESDAY, the 4th day of October next, at 2 p.m. on account of the concerned.

32 Cases of wines consisting of Sauternes, St. Estephe, Graves, Chablis, chateau Laroze Chambertin, Marsala, Leoville, Corton, Nuits, and Porto.

75 Cases Liqueurs consisting of Lerina, Marasonin, Apricot and Peach brandy, Cherry brandy, Coffee cream, Curacao, Anisette, Kummel, Liqueur Jaune, Kirsch, Dantzick, Cacao Vanille, Save de Cognac &c.

On SUNDAY, the 9th prox. at 2 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD, and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Jubilee Bagh, below Tardev Bridge, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, pictures, table and hanging lamps, carpets, etc., the property of F. W. FERN, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 26th September, 1904.

TO CRICKETERS.

FOR SALE (SECOND HAND.)

THE FOLLOWING CRICKETERS' ANNUALS AND BOOKS ON CRICKET:—

	Rs.	a.
Cricket Form at a Glance, (By Home Gordon	2	
The Cricket of Abel, Hirst and Shrewsbury (Athletic Library)	2	0
Bound volume of "Famous Cricketers" (18 numbers) Edited by C. W. Alcock, cost Rs. 18	8	0
Lillywhite's Cricketers' Annuals from 1879 to 1900 (all these are out of print and are selling from ten shillings to two pounds each)	30	0
Wisden's Cricketer's Almanac for 1902, (out of print and selling for two pounds)	5	0

Apply to VERAX, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,

59 Bridge St., Glasgow.

PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M I.E.S.,

Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following on remitting £ 1-5-0 to above address:

1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions.
1 " " Drawing Cards with "Instructions" and "Statements.
Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers."
" "Verbal Notes and Sketches."

Part of the above money will be allowed to those, who on going home, join our classes previous to going up for Examination.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 1-8	= — 9-16
3 do. Rentes	£98 ex	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 1-2	= — 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 7-8	= unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 7-16	= do
2 months hence	26 5-16	= do
Spot in New York	57 1-4	= do
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·20	= —1 1-2
Berlin	20·40 3-4	= — 1-4
New York Demand	4·85 3-4	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-8 per cent	= do
6 " " "	2 7-8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine" Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	= — 1-8
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 1-8 per cent	= — 1-4
7 day market loans	1 3-4 per cent	= unchanged

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 70,000
Gold " "	£ 70,000
Silver to Calcutta	£ 40,000
Gold " "	£ 30,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 13 3-16A.-S. firm.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 8 1-2 value.
WHEAT—
White Delhi 31 5-8 O.-N. buyers }firm
White Karachi 30 2-4 N.-D. sellers
Red Karachi 30 O.-N- sellers
RAPESEED—
Brown 31 1-2 S.-O. sellers quiet
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-2
ARRIVALS—
Steamers Dumbea, Oceana and Camberwell.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady. Manchester firm. Total sales 3,000. Spot 6·62—6. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 10,000. Arrivals closed firm.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·97 +6	5·88 +7	5·86 +7
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·84 +7	5·82 +7	5·82 +7
Mar.-April	April.-May	May-June.
5·83 +7	5·83 +7	5·83 +7

Receipts at U S Ports	43,000
Do. last year	36,000
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Do. do Continent	1,000
In New York—	
Spot	11·20 — 10
Futures, month of December	10·81 + 11
Do. do. March	10·91 + 11
In New Orleans—	
Spot	10 3-4
Futures, month of Dec.	10·89 + 8
Do. do. March	10·94 + 8
Tone at close	steady.
	Bales.
Week's receipts of cotton at U.S. ports	285,000
" exports to Great Britain	67,000
" " France and Continent	83,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	300,000
" " at interior ports	120,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 23rd September, 1904:—

Cotton	2,062 bales.
Wheat	13,813 cwts.
Linseed	10,082 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,558 "
Gingellyseed	933 "
Poppyseed	1,324 "
Groundnuts	432 "
Castorseed	8,585 "
Rice	2,116 "
Myrabollams	1,140 "
Cottonseed	10,771 "
Mowraseed	2,558 "
Gram	nil
Joowar	1,370 "
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE EX ORIENTAL FROM LONDON.

	Rs.
Gold Bullion	3,84,000
Gold Coin	97,500
438 Bars of Silver.	

BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.				1s 3 31-32 to 1-4d.
Bank Demand				1s-4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 5-32d.
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs	3	do	do	170
Marks	3	do	do	138
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	135
Shanghai	30	do	do	189
Japan	30	do	do	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98-7
1st Settlement 30th September	98·6

Money Market,—Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 16th June	3	do
Bank of Bengal	do 23rd June	3	do
Bank of Madras	do 6th July	4	do

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready	6 4 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 2 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 11 0 to 5 12 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	5 14 0
Castorseed—Tone steady.	
Ready	25 0 0 to 26 0 0

WHEAT.—Tone steady

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs. 29 1-4
Club, No. 1	Rs. 29 3-4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—		quiet.
Estimated sales	bales	4,000
Imports	do	4,000

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·92 —5	5·83 —5	5·81 —5
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.
5·79 —5	5·77 —5½	5·77 —5
Mch-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5·78 —5	5·78 —5	5·78 —5

COTTON.—Market steady.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	steady
Surats	steady
Good Bhownugger	....
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 1-8
3 per cent Rentes	98 ex
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 7-8
Bar Silver	26 7-6

PRICES OF BULLION.

English Bar Gold	23-15-6
China Leaf	23-14 Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold, Old	23-11 "
Do. New	23-12 "
Australian Bar Gold, 100 touch	23-14-0
Bombay do. do.	24-1-0
English Sovereign	15-1-0
Do. Dragoons	15-0-0
Bar Silver 17 Bitterness	70-12-0
Do. 17½	70-14-0

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 25th and 26th Silver Spoon Competitions of the above Club took place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday for which thirteen Members put in an appearance the scores all round were not quiet up to the standard. The next shoot will at 500 and 600 yards on Saturday morning 1st October. The following are the scores:—

	Score 200 Yds.
Sergt-Instr W Quinton, G I P Ry Volrs	32a
Sergt F E Otto, G I P R Volrs	32b
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P R Vols	31c
Sgt-Maj R W Chapman, G I P R Volrs	31c
Sergt-Instr S Briffitt, Bo Vol Rifles	30d
Sgt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	29e
Mr A Deadeye, Bombay Rifle Club	29c
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Volrs	29d
Cr-Sgt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	28c
Gunner J Woodall, Bombay Vol Arty	28d
Cr-Sgt W Fry, G I P R Volrs	26d
Corpl A G Powell, G I P R Vols	23
Volunteer R Samuel, G I P R Volrs	19

a Handicapped 6 Points Winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 7 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.
c Handicapped 7 Points.
d Handicapped 6 Points.
e Handicapped 0 Points.

	Score 300 Yds.
Sgt-Maj R W Chapman, G I P R Volrs	32a
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P R Vols	30b
Cr-Sgt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	29c
Sgt Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	27d
Sergt F E Otto, G I P R Volrs	26e
Sergt-Instr S Briffitt, Bo Vol Rifles	25f
Sergt-Instr W Quinton, G I P Ry Volrs	25c
Mr A D adeye, Bo Rifle Club	24c
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Volrs	24f
Gunner J Woodall, Bombay Vol Arty	24f
Cr-Sgt W Fry, G I P R Volrs	22
Corpl A G Powell, G I P R Volrs	20
Volunteer R Samuel, G I P R Volrs	17

a Handicapped 7 Points Winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 7 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.
c Handicapped 7 Points.
d Handicapped 9 Points.
e Handicapped 8 Points.
f Handicapped 6 points.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BACON—CHALMERS—Sept 1, at Paignton, A F Bacon 1st Batt Northamptonshire Regt son of the late Lieut-Gen Bacon to Antonia Ellinor, daughter of the late W Chalmers.

BUTTERWORTH—MORISON—Aug 26, at Lamphey R F A Butterworth, Capt Royal Eng to Margaret Elaine Morison.

COLLIS—LEGGATT—Sept 1, at St Mark's, North Audley Street, H Collis, to Mary A (Marion) Emil Farrer, daughter of C D Leggatt, and granddaughter of the late Col W Leggatt of Cleremont, Ootacamund.

CRAWLEY—COCHRANE—Sept 1, at Etwall Capt R P Crawley M V O Army Service Corps, to Alice Vida Mary, daughter of Rev D C Cochrane.

FANSHAWE—LLOYD VERNEY—Aug 30, at St Curig's Church, Llangurig, the Rev G C Fanshawe, MA. to Merforwyn Mary Leveson, daughter of the late Lieut-Col Lloyd Verney.

GARRETT—BARTON—Sept 3, at St Luke's Harrogate, G L, son of Major N D Garrett, R A to Dorothea, daughter, of the late Rev T H Barton, vicar of Fridaythorpe, Yorkshire.

HEALING—ASHBURNER—Sept 1, at St Mary's Bryanston Square, F J Healing to Merlyn Frances, daughter of Lieut-Col F J Ashburner, late 2nd Dragoon Guards.

HOLDERNESS—GRAY—Aug 31, at St Mary's Chelmsford, H Holderness, of the 1st Goorkha Rifles (Malaun Regt), to Caroline Maude, daughter of the late W Gray.

HULL—STANGER-LEATHES—Sept 2 at St George's Church, Llandudno, Major W Hull, late 1st Warwickshire Militia, son of the late Major-Gen Hull, CB, Bombay Army to Charlotte Ann, daughter of the late G Stanger-Leathes.

KEEN—Crowder—Sept 6, at St Margaret's, Westminster Capt F S Keen 45th Battray's Sikhs, son of the late Col Sir F Keen K C B, Indian Staff Corps, to Mabel Mary, daughter of F Crowder.

McCALLUM—HUNTER—On the 2nd August, at St Johns Cathedral Hong Kong, by the Bishop of Victoria assisted by the Rev F T Johnson, Walter Russell McCallum, of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation son of the late Major H A McCallum, R M L I, to Mary Frances Cunliffe daughter of the late John Ranson Huntr of Inverness and of Mrs Hunter Grove Side Teddiegton

MORTON—LINNELL—Sept 1. at St Anne's Church, Moseley, Birmingham the Rev B Mitford, M A chaplain of his Majesty's India (Madras) Ecclesiastical Establishment, recently chaplain of Secunderabad, to Hilda Marion daughter of W H Linnell.

DEATHS.

BLAKE—Sept 4, at Berkhamsted, Major-Gen G F Blake, late Royal Marine Light Inf, aged 67.

BUNBURY—Sept 5, at Queen's Gardens, St Andrew's, Fife. General A C Bunbury, retired, Bengal Army aged 82.

GRANT—Sept 2, at Pemberton Lodge, Ascot, P Grant, late of the Honourable East India Company's Service and the Indian Civil Service, retired, aged 84.

LAMBERT—Aug 31. at Plymouth. Commander R M Lambert, R N, aged 34.

SAWYER—Sept 6, at Festing Grove, Southsea, Jessie Stewart wife of Col G W Sawyer, Indian Army.

THOMPSON—Sept 4, at Worth Hall, Crawley, Sussex, Sir T R Thomson, Bart, aged 52.

VEITCH—Sept 4, at Romsey, J L Veitch (Leith Derweni), Salisbury and Winchester Journal, aged 49

WARBURTON—Sept 5, the Rev H Warburton, rector of Sible Hedingham, Essex, aged 80.

WOOD—Sept 2 at Weir Cottage, Chertsey Col C Wood, C B lately commanding 1st Batt Essex Regt aged 52

WOODS—Sept 5 at Glengall Hurstpierpoint, Sussex J Wood fleet surgeon, Royal Navy retired aged 62

WOODS—Aug 30, at Inglewood The Avenue Bushey Emily Rosamond daughter of the late Capt J Knipe formerly 5th Dragoon Guards and widow of the late W H Woods M D M A T C Dist Oxon R N aged 81.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HARRIS—September 10, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain H J F Harris, late Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

RAVENSCROFT—McDOWELL—September 14, at Christ's Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev H Guise Cowley, Norman Sandford, second son of Mr and Mrs H Barlow Ravenscroft of Upper Tooting, London S W, and grand son of the late Capt E W Ravenscroft, 72nd N I, to Alexandria, Anna, Evelyn, youngest daughter of the late Ansell, S F A, McDowell, P W D, Hereford, England.

DEATH.

BATE—September 16, at Exeter, Mary Arthur Bate, wife of Colonel T E L Bate, Indian Medical Service.

MOLYNEUX—September 17, at Cawnpore, Dudley Thomas Sherrington, the dearly loved son of Mr and Mrs Molyneux, aged 10 months and fifteen days.

PEARCE—September 14, at Gorakhpur, Joseph Pearce late Deputy Superintendent, Government Press, N-W P and Oudh, aged 60 years, R I P.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m. Sun sets, 5h. 54m. High water, 11-58m, Low water, 5-35m., 4-48a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Rovers' Tournament Dinner, Watson's Hotel 7-45 p.m.

RAJARAM MOHAN ROY'S ANNIVERSARY.—In celebration of this event Messrs. T. P. Vijayakar B. A. LL.,B. and J. J. Dalal, B. A. LL.B., will read papers on "New Vedantism and Theosophy," at the Prarthana Mundir, Girgaum at 6 p. m. this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per s. s. "Somali" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. to-day. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

REPORTED THEFT.—Dwarkadas Gungadas, who resides in Dadysett Agiary Street, has reported to the police the theft of a waist-coat containing a gold watch, and chain a set of gold buttons and a pair of sleeve links, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 250. The waist-coat with the property was left on a table in the room at half past 9 o'clock on Friday morning, and about half an hour after, it was found missing.

HIS IGNORANCE BETRAYED HIM.—At the Mazagaon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. S Dracup, Inspector Salway charged Dhondoo Heeroo, a Hindu, employed in the service of one Krishnalal Nurbheram, with stealing one currency note for Rs. 100, belonging to his master. It appears that the accused stole his master's purse containing the currency note, from the pocket of his coat, which had been left hanging on a peg in the room on Friday morning. He then proceeded to a marwaree and being ignorant as to the value of the note, asked him to cash it for Rs. 10. The marwaree became suspicious and handed over the accused and the note to the police. The accused then pointed out the complainant, who identified the note as his own property. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

TWO YEARS FOR TWO FOWLS.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday. Inspector Jebb charged Rama Dhondoo, an old offender with stealing two fowls of the value of two rupees belonging to Gainoo Ramji, a Hindoo bricklayer, residing at Agripada. The evidence showed that about noon on Thursday, Rukhmibai, a neighbour of the complainant, saw the accused pick up two fowls from near the complainant's house and raised an alarm of thief. The complainant and others came out of the house, when the accused ran into a room in the rear of the complainant's house and concealed himself there. The complainant followed him there and arrested him with the fowls under his arms. He was handed over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and also admitted six previous convictions. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

BATHING FATALITY.—At the Hindu Gymkhana, on Saturday evening, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Awoobai, a Hindu woman aged fifty, who reside in the Health Camp at Marine Lines The evidence showed that the deceased was in the habit of going to the sea shore to bathe every morning. About 5 o'clock on Saturday morning she left home for the shore to have the usual bath in the sea. As she did not return until 7 o'clock, her son Rama went in search for her and found her body floating in sea at about forty paces from the shore. Rama informed the Police, who came and had the body removed from the water. The clothes worn by the deceased were not found to have been disturbed nor were there any marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased was accidently drowned while bathing in the sea off Kennedy Sea Face.

SUSPICION WELL FOUNDED.—At the Mazagon, Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup Kamil Tegally, an old offender, was charged at the instance of Inspector Walker, with stealing gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 239, the property of one Balla Ramji, a mill muccadum, who resides at Kamatipoora. On Thursday last the complainant went to work leaving his house in charge of his wife. About midday his wife went to the mill with her husband's meals. When she returned in the afternoon she found the door of the room broken open and the ornaments stolen from a box. She made a report to the police, who arrested the accused on suspicion. The accused made a statement and produced the ornament from the loft in a stable at Kamatipoora where he had concealed them. He admitted the offence and also two previous convictions. He was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour, and was further ordered to report his place of residence to the police for a period of three years after his release from the jail.

ZOROASTRIAN CALENDAR.—This annual publication, the work of Mr. Muncherji Hoshungji Chogos, has been issued about the Parsi new year's festival and is generally useful to the Parsis. In addition to the usual matter contained in a calendar, it is replete with information useful to the general public and to merchants and traders. A considerable improvement over last year's publication has been made, in that it contains articles on the Parsi religion, in its various aspects, as it has exercised the minds, of learned "Ulamas" during the last year. The first thing that strikes one is the unceasing flow of charities which we notice from year to year. During the last twelve months the total amount of contributions for the amelioration of their countrymen came to about six lakhs of rupees, of which the largest contributors were the Petit family. During the past year Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, was honoured with the title of Knighthood by His Majesty the King, Edward VII, on the occasion of H. M's. Birthday Honours. A life-like photograph of the newly created Knight is embodied in this calendar, together with a historical sketch of his career. Among the distinguished Parsis who died during the year under review, were Mr. J. N. Tata of Bombay, and Mr. Hirjibhai Maneckji Banaji of Calcutta. A sketch of Mr. Tata's life is given as well as of the late Mr. H. N. Banaji.

A GIRL BRUTALLY MURDERED.

APPEAL TO HIGH COURT.

MR. M.P. KHAREGHAT, Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, in July last, convicted Parvati, woman, of murder and sentenced her to transportation for life. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The accused woman, wife of Govind Dhondset Teli was charged with murder in that she caused the death of Chima, daughter of her husband's brother, Tuka, by cutting her neck with a bill-hook with intent to cause her death. The accused confessed to killing the child. The case for the prosecution was shortly this. The accused's husband had five brothers one of them being Tuka. She used to live with her husband Govind and four children in a separate house from the others at the village of Lavgan Khanavli, but the family lands were joint. There had been constant disagreement between the accused and her husband's family, and she had been urging her husband to have a separate share by partition, but he would not. Hence there had been constant disagreement between the husband and wife also, but the most bitter quarrel appears to have been with Tuka. In spite of this Tuka's little daughter Chima, aged about four years, used to go to her uncle's house to play with the children. This girl disappeared on Saturday the 28th May last. Her father and the police went to look for her. About 8 p. m. that evening, when they went searching for the girl towards the accused's house, the police patel saw her standing outside with her door closed, and her little girl, aged about two months crying inside and the accused crying outside as if she were wailing for the lost girl. The police patel got suspicious and went in, and on searching in the room discovered a newly constructed heap of earth on which the fire-place had been put. He had this dug up and found the body of the deceased girl with her neck cut. He at once arrested the accused who made a confession. The next day before the arrival of the chief constable, the accused began to become insensible and have shivers and show signs of poisoning. She confessed she had got kajra (nux vomica) leaves through her infant son and eaten them. After the chief constable came emetics were given to her and she recovered. Her confesssion recorded on the 1st June was to the effect that whilst the deceased Chima was in her house in the evening swinging the cradle in which accused's new-born daughter was lying, a thought suddenly enterd her head that she would be revenged on Tuka for having beaten her once and not allowing her a share of the property that she lost her balance of mind and became senseless, and unable to distinguish between beating and killing, that she caught the girl by the hand gave her two cuts on the neck with a bill-hook that was lying near, that the neck was almost cut through and the girl died; that she then relised what she had done and thought of hiding the body. Accordingly she dug a pit with an iron bar and buried the body inside. She asked to be forgiven as she had four children; she had felt remorse and thought it better that she should die and so she had eaten the kajra leaves the next day. The Sessions Judge said he had recorded evidence with a special view to determining the state of her mind and had tried the case with the help of assessors. The Sessions Judge found that the accused had committed murder, although it was not premeditated. The burden of proving actual insanity would lie on the accused, and the evidence recorded could not justify such a conclusion. It would appear from the evidence of her husband and others that she used to suffer from paroxysms of fury, bordering on insanity, but not decidedly on insanity. Her husband said that she had sometimes a turning of the head like one possessed, that during these fits she used to quarrel violently and feat her children. In the opinion of the Sessions Judge, she was nevertheless morally responsible for her acts. He held her guilty of murder, although unpremeditated and committed under a weak mind and unhappy circumstances. Having regard to the fact that the act was unpremeditated. done under an almost insane impulse, in a weak state of mind, to some extent constitutional and to a large extent induced by domestic unhappiness, he did not inflict a capital sentence, but sentenced her to transportion for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

SOLDIERS' OUTINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see a large number of soldiers going every afternoon from Colaba to the Cooperage at about 4-30. They always go in a very quiet way and their behaviour is all that can be desired, but instead of going in two's or three's, they generally go six or seven abreast and often take up the whole road and the footpaths on either side so that it is very difficult for carriages and timid pedestrians to pass through them. Would it not be much better if they were taken to their playground in regular marching order and brought back in the same way, or instructed to go only two or three abreast and to keep to only one side of the road? Some of the soldiers go in hack victorias, but I am astonished to find that though these conveyances are licensed to carry only three or four persons, sometimes so many as six soldiers get into or upon one victoria. On one occasion four were inside the victoria one on the coach-box and one standing on one of the steps and holding on by the railing of the coach-box. On another occasion one of the six men was perched at the back of the victoria on the hood which was down. Are our gallant defenders such light weights that the police allow them to travel in this fashion?

A LADY.

September 24.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

SEPTEMBER 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect, Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. via Amoor prefert.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, Perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cayenne Paramaribo interrupted (14-7-04)
Cable Cayenne—Pinheros, interrupted, (4-8-03)
Cable Dominique—Martinique, and St, Lucia—Martinique interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (14-5-03)
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk and Code addresses should not be used, (4-8-03)
Cables between Vladivostok and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams, (18-2-04)
The Vladivostock route being temporarily closed.
Telegrams via China for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble the indication via Kiachto.
The charges are the same as by the Vladivostock route, 25-2-04).
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted (25-9-04)

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 25th September 1904.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey		nil			
Teheran	25	2	16 a.m.	0	9
Suez	25	2	55 p.m.	0	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 25th September, 1904

	Maximum Time		Minimum Time,	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	37	0	4
Karachi	0	16	0	1
Madras	0	47	0	1

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 24.

Saturday.—Rain has been fairly general during the past 24 hours in Assam, Bengal and the coast districts of Burma and local rain has fallen in the interior of Burma and the South Peninsula. There has been no rain on the West Coast. Silchar and Berhampore report 3 inches, Tavoy and Akyab 2, Jalpaiguri 1 1-2, Mergui, Narayanganj, Purnea, Burdwan Ludhiana and Coimbatore 1 inch and Bhamo, Chanda and Trichinopoly half an inch. Pressure continues low in Lower Bengal and skies are thickly clouded in Bengal, Assam and adjacent parts of Burma. There is very little cloud in other parts of the country and the weather is again fine and settled in Upper India. The temperature of the past day was generally below normal except on the East Coast and the neighbouring districts of the Deccan and the defect was most marked in the night temperature in the West Himalayas. The lowest temperature recorded was 28 1-2 degrees at Dras and frost is reported from Gulmarg this morning. The only regions where rain may be expected during the next 24 hours are Assam, Bengal and the Burma Coast. A few local falls may occur in the South-East Peninsula.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 25.

Sunday.—The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly in South Bengal and the low pressure area, which has been a persistent feature for the week past of pressure conditions in north-east India, has decreased considerably in depth. Rain has been fairly general in Assam, Bengal, Burma Coast districts and local rain has fallen in South Peninsula. Cherrapoonjee reports 3 1-2 inches, Bogra and Trichinopoly 2, Mergui, Darjeeling and Dinajpur, 1 1-2, Silchar, Saugor Island, Dhubri, Shillong, Jalpaiguri, Raichur and Nellore one; Jessore, Berhampur, Fezpur, Gauhati, Burdwan, Darbhanga and Bijapur half an inch. At the deepest part depression is to-day shown in Central Bengal, winds have changed to south-west on the Bengal coast and thus the inflow of humid winds from the Bay has been re-established in Lower and East Bengal. More or less general rain may be expected during the next 24 hours in Bengal and Assam. Pressure is very uniform over the Bay and winds are light and unsteady on the Burma coast. Only local rain is likely in Burma and local rain is also probable in South Peninsula.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P and O. S. N. Company's steamer Oriental, Commander E. Spicer, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Aden with the English mail reports having experienced moderate monsoon off Socotra, thence fine. The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Santhia, Commander R. Phillips which arrived here on the 23rd instant from Rangoon and coast ports, encountered strong monsoon in the Bay of Bengal and fine weather from Cape Comoran.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 24TH SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen over the whole area, the rise having been brisk in Sind, the Punjab, the United Provinces Rajputana, Gujarat and at Indore, Saugor and Malegaon. The barometer is in considerable to large excess of normal over the whole country.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Bombay, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Mangalore and Cochin, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh at Neemuch.

Temperature—The variations of both the day and night temperature are in most cases small. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 60° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Berar, Ceylon and at Masulipatam, Negapatam Hyderbad (Deccan), Bombay, Dwarka, Bhuj, and Ahmedabad.

Rain.—Coimbatore reports about an inch and Malegaon, Hyderabad (Deccan) Trichinopoly and Negapatam light to moderate showers.

Weather,—The usual changes are slowly in progress and pressure is now showing a tendency to remain high in the North and low in the South. Pressure is abnormally very high and rain, if any will be chiefly confined to the extreme south of the Peninsula.

The Mail Steamer "Oriental" which left Aden on the 19th reports having experienced up to Longitude 52° E. light easterly and southerly winds and fine weather; thence to Longitude 64° E. moderate to gentle monsoon, passing clouds and a moderate sea and swell: thence to her arrival in port this morning light west-north-westerly winds passing clouds and fine weather.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 23rd September 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29 889
Temperature of the air	degrees	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer		75·3
Dew Point		73·1
Relative humidity of Air		0·772
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)		4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	85·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		76·4
General-Directions of Wind.*		SSE, SE, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*		142
Fall of Rain		0·06
Total fall during month		1·81
" " year		32·36
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th Sept.,		0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

PORT TRUST OFFICIALS PROSECUTED.

CHARGES OF CHEATING AND THEFT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday morning before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, two Parsees named Dorabji Nuservanji Kaka, a time-keeper, in the service of the Bombay Port Trust, and Framji Ruttonji Surveyor, Assistant Engineer, in the employ of the Trust, were charged with cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing the Trust to pay sums of money. The first accused was also charged with committing forgery by entering in the muster roll and pay abstracts of the Port Trust for the month of August last, the names of certain individuals as being present at work during that month, well knowing that they were not so, and thereby inducing the Trust to pay them money. The second accused was charged with aiding and abetting in the offence. The two accused together with one Edulji Fakirjee Marker, a turncock, serving in the Trust were further charged with the theft of twenty-eight iron frames valued at about Rs.28 and of aiding and abetting one another in the commission of the offence. Superintendent Sloane has in charge of the cases. The last charge was first taken in hand by the Magistrate, when Superintendent Sloane asked his Worship to remand the cases, as the Police desired further enquiries to be made. Mr. Velinker, pleader appeared for accused Framji Ruttanji Surveyor, while the remaining two accused Dorabji Nuservanji Kaka and Edulji Fakirjee Marker were defended by Mr. Sorabjee Kapadia, pleader.

Mr. Velinker said that the first accused was in the services of the Port Trust as an Assistant Engineer on a salary of Rs. 475 and had a record service of 28 years as well. He was also the secretary of the Bahadurjee Sanitarium of Deolali, and it was alleged against him that the 28 iron frames, the property of the Trust, were forwarded by him to Deolali to be used in the construction of the Sanitarium. The second accused had fifteen years' service in the Trust.

Messrs. Velinker and Kapadia asked his Worship to allow their clients out on bail to which Superintendent Sloane said accused Nos. and 3 might be admitted to bail but No. 2 who was a trouble to the Police in their efforts to ascertain the facts of the case, should be left in the police custody.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded before Mr. Dustoor, Second Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday next, and said that the amounts involved did not make the offences bailable, but he would exercise his descretion and allow bail to Nos. 1 and 3 in the sum of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 1,500 respectively with one security for each for similar amounts. Accused No. 2 was remanded into custody.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Swaledale, 2347 tons, Captain E W Manship, sailed yesterday for Mangalore, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Warora, 2561 tons, Captain M England, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steamer Trifels, 3020 tons, Captain R Feltrup, sailed yesterday for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bhundara, 2214 tons, Captain C J Swanson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and Chittagong, in ballast.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Moshtari, 1109 tons, Captain A D Storey, sailed on Saturday for Jedah, with a general cargo.

THE steamer City of Manchester, 3560 tons, Captain W Knant, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nurani, 2870 tons, Captain B H Bullin, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and duty paid salt.

THE steamer Kt of the Garter, 4291 tons, Captain A T H Bilett, sailed yesterday for Amsterdam and Hull, with a general cargo and Mr J Haward, and Mr and Mrs Lintall as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itinda, 3361 tons, Captain J Stone, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr Gray, Mr Atkis, Mr A D'Souza and one Chinaman.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain M G Williams, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers;—Lieut General Sir A Hunter and Staff, Bai Gooltai Sorabjee Chinai, Mr E Abbott, Mr M K Kampton, Mr Nixon and 150 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers;—Mr Kindersley, Lieut Todd, and two officers, Mr Fox, Mr Shephard 20 soldiers of Welsh Regiment and 190 deck.

THE Merchant Service Guild have just received an interesting letter from Mr. James Hall, their legal representative at Melbourne. In referring to the loss of the P. and O., R.M.S. Australia, it appears that as the Captain was not a member of the Guild, Mr. Hall accepted a retainer for the purpose of defending the Pilot of the steamer. The defence, he states, was purely a medical one, and the evidence tendered in this respect has created quite a sensation in shipping circles at Melbourne. Wholesale examinations are now being held on pilots, master mariners, and others connected with the sea. Dealing with the protest of the Guild against giving seamen an appeal against the master's report on their character and ability, Mr. Hall cordially endorses the same. He states that his experience leads him to believe that for right down hard swearing, seamen, and especially foreign seamen, cannot be beaten. They find it nearly every day in the port of Melbourne that the seamen want to clear away, with the object of re-shipping at higher wages, and if they cannot get a discharge from the master they will commit an offence so as to get into gaol and stay there if possible until such time as the ship sails. Mr. Hall hopes that this innovation will ultimately be made a dead letter.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 24.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Simla	3805	Summers			P & O Co
Caledonia	3529	Tocque	Aden		P & O Co
Bombay	2049	Vicary			Standard & Co
Hoseinee	993	Lorne			B & P S N Co
Clematis	2829	Monroe	Birkenhead	30-9	J M & Co
Kerbela	1468	Donald	N F		M M & Co
Caspian	2318	Young			Bombay Co
Madura	1273	Henderson	P Gulf		M M & Co
Scindia	2050	Kedslie			M M & Co
Warora	2565	England			M M & Co
Vita	80	Cutbush			M M & Co
Itinda	3361	Stone			M M & Co
Secundra	1675	Goode			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Olympia	3369	Osborne	L'pool	28-9	W & A G & Co
B	Aston Hall	2223	McFee	K'chi	26-9	Killick Nixon
C	Tokio	2481	Jones	Karachi	30-9	F Muir & Co
D	Valetta	1937	Mc Morran	Port Said	30-9	W and A G
K	Stanley Hall	2260	Hood	Dunkirk	28-9	K Nixon & Co
M	Avoca	3410	Windebanks	Durban	26-9	M M & Co
N	Somali	1023	Volkertson	Zanzibar	27-9	A Strandes
O	Nerbudda	1925		Zanzibar	4-10	M M

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Gulf of Trinidad	1604	Hughes	R S a P s	30-9	B & P S

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

30 Ton Crane.

Courland	760	Ebrahim	Repairing	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Santhia	3952	Phillips			M M & Co
2	Oriental	3085	Spicer	London	1-10	P & O Co
4	Shabnoor	2198	Davison	Jedda	29-9	E Tajbhoy
5	Mazagon	3289	Hall	China	27-9	P & O Co
6	Clan Stuart	2285	Lennox	Calcutta	30-9	F Muir & Co
7	Maria Valerie	2613	Berberovich	Kobe	27-9	A L S N
7	Imperator	3320	Mosoa	Trieste	1 10	A L S N
10&11	Heim	758	Gill	P Gulf	27-9	M G E Augullia & Co
15	Swaledale	2343	Manship	Mangalore	25-9	M M & Co
16	Baron Dalmeny	2503	Parker	L'pool	7-10	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL V. DOCK

Dwarka	759	Rothwell	K'chi	26-9	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Itinda s	Stone	Rangoon, Sept 5
	Oriental s	Spicer	Aden, Sept 19
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, Sept 22
	Secundra s	Goode	Moulmein, Sept 10
25	Kasara s	Chappell	Busreh, Sept 16

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Dumra s	Williams	Karachi
	Arcadia s	Cubitt	Aden
	Warora s	England	Rangoon
	Mashtari s	Storey	Jedah, &c
25	Trifels s	Feltrup	H'burg via K'chi
	Bhundara s	Swanson	Calcutta, &c
	Swaledale	Manship	Mangalore
	Nurani s	Bulleo	Calcutta, &c
	Kt of the Garter s	Bilett	Hull, &c
	C of Manchester s	Knant	L'pool via K'chi
	R I M S Baroinge	Warden	Berbera

The steamer Oriental, for London, began to load on Saturday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Names.	Tons.	From
21	Pindari	3696	Liverpool
21	Nyanz	2642	Raweiya Ras
21	Amatorga	2107	Durban
21	Sutherland	2277	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Names.	Tons.	For
21	Saint Quintin	2170	New York
21	Swazi	3215	New York
22	Strathnevis	2303	Bombay
22	Politician	4728	London
22	Goorkha	2617	London
22	Clan Urquhart	3757	London
22	Strathmore	2292	Madras

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sep.	Vessel.	From
20	Falls of Keltie	Calcutta
20	Umzinto	Calcutta
20	Flamingo	Calcutta
21	Onipenta	Rangoon
23	Bancoora	Bombay
23	Sirdhana	Calcutta

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, left Marseilles homewards on the evening of the 22nd instant.

The Clan Line Co's steamer Clan Sinclair, left Liverpool on the morning of the 23rd instant.

The Clan Line Co's steamer Clan Mackay, arrived [illegible] from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of [illegible] and Clan Mackinnon, arrived Suez from Colombo, [illegible] and Calcutta on the evening of the 22nd instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's [illegible] mer Armand Behic, from Bombay arrived [illegible] 23rd instant at 1 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—26 bales wool T Chimondas; 51 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 19 bales wool N Goculdas; [illegible] bales wool D Nagjee; 41 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 30 bales wool The Bombay Co; 13 bales wool J Kabra; 20 bales wool R D Sassa and Co; 43 bales wool [illegible] hair R M Konka.

City of Manchester s—5000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia s—30 bales wool Latham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—100 cwt gum G Sojpal; 6000 cwt [illegible] Nanji; 111 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; [illegible] cwt horns B Ismail; 675 cwt horns J M Reh[illegible]

FOR HAVRE.

Caspian s—2009 cwt linseed and 2490 cwt rapeseed [illegible] Bros; 6000 cwt rapeseed and 40 0 cwt linseed J [illegible] 19000 cwt rapeseed and 2 00 cwt wheat E D Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwt rapeseed John Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of the Garter s—2009 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK

Stanley Hall s—1532 cwt linseed and 6284 9wt wheat E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trifels s—5 bags gum Cautts and Co; 30 bales cotton waste Richard H Pelt; 2 packages carpets M Ostermeyre and Co; 1 bale cotton (sawri) Richard H Pelt.

FOR HULL.

Kt of the Garter s—1262 cwt castorseed J A Beghie and Co; 4000 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—31 cwt animals' guts Meyer and Roscher.

FOR HONGKONG.

Maria Valerie s—150 cwt onion H O Abba.

Mazagon s—8 1-2 cwt genda horns M H E Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Maria Valeria s—100 bales twist Talati and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mazagon s—30 cwt galls and 38 cwt cloves C M Bheemji.

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WAR NEWS.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPT. 26, 1904.

PORT ARTHUR.

MILITARY students and such readers as would grasp the true significance of the present Russian position in the war would do well to digest an article contributed to the new number of the "National Review" by Captain Mahan, the distinguished American naval commander. He admits at the outset the singular defect and inaccuracy of the details furnished concerning the successive military and naval situations and movements and that a full and correct statement of occurrences in their relation of cause and effect may hereafter cause him to alter some of his observations. But his consideration of the principles involved in the present war, based on such data as are available, throws light upon many points which have confused the self-constituted critic and led him to very wrong conclusions. Captain Mahan, however, excuses himself by saying that as a mere matter of exercising military intelligence, the man who employs his reason upon the partial and often contradictory rumours of the flying hours, occupies more nearly the position of a responsible commander in war whose estimate of the situation confronting him depends upon tidings coming through a dozen channels, continually flowing in from divergent quarters, all partial, mostly coloured with error and often at variance with each other. When carried to a successful conclusion, a plan of campaign stands revealed as a result; but while in execution, as this is now, on lines known only to the few persons responsible, there is seen only a military process, a sequence of action, the study of which from day to day is profoundly educative to military men and illuminative to others who will be at the trouble to furnish their intellects with the few chief ascertained principles of warfare—the imperfection of information giving the additional zest of difficulty to the problem. But he recognises a stage of development has been reached which permits, with some degree of certainty, an expression of opinion on leading questions of principle. Prominent among these, Captain Mahan considers the retention of Port Arthur by the Russians, though the opportunity of evacuation had been offered them. He does not believe that the gallant defenders made a mistake in refusing to surrender, though on honourable terms. He contends that Port Arthur has fulfilled and continues to fulfil the same function towards the Japanese as Ladysmith did towards the Boers, in as much as it has detained a large body of the enemy which could have been much more formidable elsewhere, the gradual development of operations making it increasingly clear that the number of Russians there, plus their artificial advantage of fortification—which evacuation would have surrendered—are much more useful to the general plan of campaign than they would be if with General Kuropatkin. To carry Port Arthur, or even to maintain an investment, the Japanese must be more numerous than the garrison; therefore had the place been abandoned, the aggregate of troops transferred to General Kuroki would have exceeded decisively those added to his opponent.

It was as much to the advantage of the Japanese that they should tie up Port Arthur and so far as possible restrict its potentialities for mischief. The control of the sea is fundamental to Japan. Russia's abandonment of the fort would have secured this advantage to Japan, for it would have surrendered the ships that are there to her enemy and secured for him precisely what he wanted. Admiral Togo's ships would have been released from the necessity of keeping up a wearing and injurious blockade and would have had freedom to concentrate effort in protection of the general communications of his country as well commercial as military. They would have prevented the recent exploits of the Vladivostock squadron, if indeed they had not succeeded in destroying it altogether. Apparently, says Captain Mahan, if Port Arthur holds out, it will be impossible to check the Vladivostock ships seriously before ice forms, and the derangement of Japanese communication with the outer world, particularly in the matter of warlike supplies, may prove,—probably will prove,—a very serious matter to a nation still relatively undeveloped and carrying a heavy financial burden. The Japanese Natal, he continues, has been invaded and the timidity of neutral commerce being under no strong bonds of necessity to seek Japan, will indirectly second the direct action of the Russian commerce destroyers. Then the effect of the exploits of the Vladivostock squadron was to transfer Kumimura's division from before the port itself to the straits of Tsushima, a strategic position vital to occupy in defence of the Japanese transports, maintaining the military communications with Manchuria and Korea. Had Port Arthur fallen, Admiral Togo could have reinforced Admiral Kumimura, Vladivostock might have been adequately blokaded and the whole naval situation reversed—which, observes Captain Mahan, "is only another way of saying that the retention of Port Arthur has caused all this embarrassment to the Japanese, including the serious possible effects, to their communications with the external world." We can well understand the statement made by a "Times" correspondent, some time ago, that it irks Japan grievously that, while winning signal successes on the principal stage there should be a by-play of unpunished raids against her own merchantmen, transports and peaceful settlers; that the sea, which goes by her name, should be an open field for her enemy's enterprises. While the fleet is still at Port Arthur, it is impossible to remedy this.

Captain Mahan prefers to defer judgment as to whether the Russian retention of Port Arthur will prove as distinctive and determinative a factor in the general campaign as Ladysmith did in the Transvaal. He is convinced that it has meant and still means delay, the great need of all defence but especially of that particular defensive which requires time to organise resources incontestably superior. Whether it avails finally, he writes, has yet to be shown in the result, but in the process its influence is steadily visible, with a clearness to which even success can scarcely add demonstration. It imposed upon the Japanese at once two objectives; two points of the utmost importance, between which they must choose, whether to concentrate upon one or divide between the two; and "at a moment of general numerical inferiority, it retained, in the fortifications of the place, a passive strength, which is always equivalent to a certain number of men—the number, namely, by which the besiegers must outweigh the besieged. These divergent objects were Port Arthur and the discomfiture of the northern Russian Army, necessary to assure the Japanese the control of Korea and the release of Manchuria, the professed motives of the War." Port Arthur has secured for Russia the delay she absolutely needed. The time occupied, in the opinion of Captain Mahan, has been ample for a Government, which recognised that the whole Japanese movement turned upon the control of the sea, to have despatched a fleet, which might have turned the scale—allowing only for the fortune of war. Before this, the aggregate of Russian naval force might have been made very decidedly superior to that of Japan, and the problem of bringing the separated sections into co-operation against a concentrated enemy, though difficult, would be by no means deficient. Japan is not unaware that Port Arthur is the key, not only to the naval war, but to the whole campaign land and sea. If Japan could reduce it, it might bring the war to a close but it is not likely that the constant defeat of the northern army will, for after each retreat the Russian reorganises, draws nearer to its resources and lengthens the line of Japanese communications. Captain Mahan puts the position pithily and clearly when he writes: "The defence of Port Arthur must not be looked upon as an isolated consideration dependent upon its particular merits, but as part of a general plan of operations. Everyday it holds out is a gain, not perhaps for itself but for Russia. No principle of warfare is more fundamental than that no one position stands or falls for itself alone but for the general good."

A REMARKABLE BOOK

RUDOLF MARTIN, a German writer, has published a work under the title "The Iron industry and its fight for markets" which is bound to attract a good deal of attention on both sides of the Channel, as it appears in English as well as in German. The writer refers to the indutrial duties of Germany and the United States as "Sicherungszolde," which may be translated "guarantee duties"—duties that secure or guarantee the rising home demand to the home industry; and ascribes to a co-operation of "Sicherungszolde" and syndicates an absolute decline in cost of production. He supports his view by statistics, showing that since 1878 such costs have fallen in Germany and the United States and risen in Great Britain. How far they do support it, or whether they support it at all, is another matter; but that costs of production have see-sawed in the way described may probably be taken as demonstrated. Still it does not follow that what has such a profound significance for Germany and the United States will do for Great Britain, and Martin maintains that the iron duties contemplated by Mr. Chamberlain cannot bring the slightest material advantage to the British industry. His grounds for this are the comparatively smaller increase of the population, and the smaller area of Great Britain. While Germany's population has been increasing by 14·3 millions and that of the United States by 30 millions, Great Britain's increase has been only 7·7 millions. Hence the home consumption of iron and steel has gone up in a small degree, while foreign countries have put protective walls round themselves. The writer of this remarkable work declares that at the best Mr. Chamberlain's duties might reduce the imports by half a million tons, which would send up the home production from 5·1 million tons to 5·6 million tons. Germany's yearly production is 8·8 million tons.

THE AMERICAN IRON TRADE.

THERE was considerable depression in the United States during the second quarter of this year in the Pittsburg iron rail trade. In that period though there were 2,000 miles of new railway track laid down, in comparison with the figures of 1903 and 1902, the rate indicates retrogression, not progress. The cause must be sought in decrease in the traffic and in the increase of the cost of locomotion. In the early part of the current year, the railways had planned larger extensions of their lines than in preceding years, but at least half their projects have been either deferred or entirely abandoned. To mention but one, the Pennsylvania Railway Company have put a stop to large extensions in their network of lines, and have made considerable reductions in their workshops and in the personnel of their traffic and office departments. This economy on the part of the Pennsylvania railway has not been without its effect during subsequent months on the atmospheric brake works of the Westinghouse Company. More than half of the 4,000 factory hands of that Company will now work only half or two-thirds time, and the other factory people will have an eight instead of a ten-hours' day. It is said that American Railway Companies are giving no new orders for atmospheric brakes until the Presidential election is settled. Consequently 1,200, workmen have been dismissed for an indefinite term. These are mostly night-hands. The chief cause is a stoppage in American orders for electric installations which are deferred until after the election of the President. Among the dismissed men are many who remained at work in the factory for the last fifteen years through all the different depressions in the iron business.

AFFAIRS IN MACEDONIA.

ACCORDING to the latest reports published in the home papers the present lull in the Macedonian situation is due almost entirely to the tactics of the insurrectionists, and not to any permanently improved conditions. Practically nothing has been done to rebuild the ruined villages; the principal loan for this, indeed, is not raised; and the time is now short before winter. Nor does the gendarmerie reorganisation seem to move much, apart from the resolve of the Powers to insist on the original number of European officers. The messages which have kept coming through about General DeGiorgis, the Chief of the International Gendarmes, all report him, as he probably is, a good man impeded by great obstacles, but few suggest—and this is unsatisfactory—that he is a strong man overcoming them. Of course things are in such a state that perhaps the strongest man could not do so in his position. The Russian and Austrian Civil Agents, who really have more opportunity, are evidently still under instructions from their Governments to risk no energetic action. Meanwhile the Powers will be very foolish, if they allow affairs to stagnate thus till the insurrectionists are ready again. The present lull is their great opportunity for taking the task in hand, and if instead they let things drift till fresh war and bloodshed is provoked, they will incur a more direct responsibility and also a greater danger than ever. Events in the Far East have of course rendered the part of British diplomacy peculiarly delicate; still the line which Lord Lansdowne took was taken before the war broke out, and it could be carried through even now with safety.

THE Viceroy has returned to Simla after a few days' shooting at Dhami.

COMMANDER OLDHAM, R. N., proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's Mail steamer Arcadia.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Chusan is expected to arrive in Bombay from China, at 4 p.m. to-day.

MESSRS. TATA AND CO., (The Indian Hotels Co., Ld.) have bought Messrs. Green and Co.'s premises and business on the Apollo Bunder.

THE Sepoy of the Southern Waziristan Militia who murdered Captain Bowring, has been made over to the Civil Authorities for trial.

A PARTY of Afridis made a raid into the Kohat district a short time ago, but the loot secured was small. Measures are being taken to secure the punishment of the offenders.

THE difficulty with the Massusais, mentioned some time ago as likely to cause trouble, promises now to be settled without preventive measures as their Jirga has come into Kurram.

THE news of Lady Curzon's illness was received in Simla with deepest concern, says the "Pioneer." Up to Thursday evening it was not known for what period Lord Curzon's departure had been postponed. News received by this week's mail mentioned the fact of Lady Curzon being not very well, but no change of plans was then contemplated.

LIEUT-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER, commanding the Forces, at Bombay, accompanied by his staff, proceeded on Saturday to Karachi, en route to Sindh and Quetta Districts, on a tour, by the British India steamer Dumra. A salute of 15 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his departure.

An official statement of the working of the Irish Land Act has been issued in Dublin, from which it appears that applications have been made to the Estates Commissioners for advances for the purchase of estates exceeding £10,000; that the Commissioners have already sanctioned advances amounting to more than £3,000,000; and that they expect, before November 1, to have sanctioned the balance of £2,000,000 available for expenditure during the first year of the operation of the Act.

THE correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" sends some particulars with regard to Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski, M. de Plehve's successor. A member of an old Lithuanian family, he was born in 1857, and for some years followed a military career. Afterwards he entered the civil service, and was a warm friend of M. Sipiaguine. His wife, the Countess Bobrinsky, is well-known for her scientific attainments and her proficiency in mathematics. She was formerly in close relations with Tolstoy. The new Minister's policy will be conservative but not reactionary, says M. Hutin. His appointment is looked upon as a step towards liberalism. The Prince has a horror of religious persecution. He is described as of delicate health and of great personal charm.

A GOLD watch, the gift of the German Emperor was presented to Captain J. Pearce, of the London steamer Chang-chow, by the Mayor of Plymouth, at a meeting of the local Marine Board. In November last, when off the China coast, near the entrance to Formosa Channel, Captain Pearce found in flames the German steamer Arnold Luyken, of Hamburg, which was bound for Tientsin with a cargo of kerosene. He approached and discovered some of the members of the crew floating on three rafts and others in the ship's boat, which was waterlogged. All were taken on board the Changchow and afterwards landed at Amoy. The fire on the German steamer was due to an explosion of oil gas from the kerosene. Some of the crew, including the chief officer, were lost, and others badly burned.

THE courage and prompt resource of Alfred Chadwick, a miner, saved the lives of several men working in the Sneyd Pit, Staffordshire. A lamp fell down, some coal-dust became ignited, and the clothing of three colliers caught fire. Hearing their shouts, Chadwick ran towards them, through the flames that extended ten yards, and extinguished the fire that enveloped one of them. The others were helped by men who followed Chadwick. The three, however, were so seriously injured that they died soon afterwards. Chadwick, noticing a prop was burning, procured some bottles of water and put out the conflagration. At the inquest at Burslem the mine inspector said Chadwick's action was brave and risky, and by stopping the fire he prevented further disaster and saved the lives of the remaining men in the pit. The jury attached to their verdict of "Accidental Death" an expression of admiration for Chadwick's behaviour.

IT is announced that "The Studio" will shortly publish a Special Autumn Number devoted to the work of two of France's greatest humorous draughtsmen—Daumier and Gavarni. In these hurrying days these two remarkable geniuses are almost forgotton, yet both of them can, without hesitation, be assigned places amongst the most powerful and the most imagfnative draughtsmen the world has ever seen. They were humorists of the first order—sometimes subtle, sometime green, and sometimes boisterous, but always humorists in the best sense of the word. Each of them at times took excursions into the realm of tragedy and pathos, in astonishing contrast to his usual habit of brimming humour, but above all things, each by the force and flexibility and the significance of his line, was a draughtsman of the very first rank. The Studio's Special will contain, as usual, a large number of Coloured Plates and Photogravures. as well as full-page facsimile illustrations in black and white.

RUSSIA IN WAR TIME.

[BY JULIUS M. PRICE.]

THERE is a snap of cold in the air which forebodes an early ending of the already short summer here. Heavy overcoats have begun to make their appearance in the day time, while at night the door-porters commence to muffle themselves up, and don their sheepskins in readiness for a rapid change to wintry conditions.

The Nevsky Prospect and the Bolskoi Moskoi, although crowded in the busy hours of the day, are still supposed to be deserted, for it is not the season in St. Petersburg, writes Mr. Julius M. Price in the "Pall Mall Gazette," and, therefore, with the exception of a few hundred thousand workers and others who make up its population, and therefore do not count, everybody who is anybody is away. The christening ceremonies at Peterhof brought many of the butterflies back to the capital last week for a few days, and the fashionable restaurants reaped the benefit, but now all is quiet again, and will remain so till the end of September, for, in spite of the disastrous war, life in the capital goes on in its usual way without apparent change. One cannot refrain from recalling to one's mind the scenes in London during the black months of the Boer war, the excited, anxious crowds around the War Office eager for any scrap of news; the scramble for the war editions of the papers; the deserted places of amusement, the general aspect of national depression and mourning everywhere.

How great the contrast over here, where the issue at stake is, if anything, immeasurably more important, since, in the eyes of the world, it means the integrity of a great nation. I had so often read that the mass of the people in Russia are kept in a state of abject ignorance with regard to the progress of events in the Far East, that I was surprised to find how erroneous is that idea, and that a great deal more is known of what is going on and the way the ball is rolling, than might be expected considering the rigorous censorship the Press here has to submit to. A chat with the ordinary middleclass Russian will quite open one's eyes on this point. I had been quite under the impression that conversation on the subject of the war would be taboo once one crossed the frontier, and even if possible only with the greatest reservation as to actual facts. To my surprise I have met civilians, and even officers of high standing, who will discuss the subject quite dispassionately, and show a knowledge of current events which I had hardly expected would have ever been allowed to leak out at all, so carefully is all news censored.

As a result of such informal chats one can but come to one conclusion, and that is a sincere feeling of envy for the Russian temperament and its faculty of always being able to look on the bright side of things. This cheery optimism compels also a certain amount of admiration and gives one pause when one reflects on the somewhat impetuous verdict which has so often been expressed in England and America on the eventual result of the great and bloody conflict in the Far East. This wonderful trait in the Russian character enables the people not only to bear the very worst tidings with Spartan cheerfulness but also to see into what is to be to them a bright and successful future when at the moment all appears to be shrouded in gloom and doubt. There is no thought of defeat, nor any sign of anyone from the highest to the lowest realising how serious is the situation in the Far East. What if the fleet in the East is smashed up, you are told, "or Port Arthur taken, or the present army in Manchuria insufficient for its task? Does that mean that Russia with her inexhaustible resources, is finished and is going to take these slight early reverses lying down? Not a bit of it. The thing has got to be seen through and will be seen through, no matter at what cost or how long it may take to do it. Peace will be signed in Tokyo, and not until then." This is the feeling pervading all classes I have come in contact with, and who, therefore, continue their daily avocations in a spirit of quiet determination which is admirable, and is as genuine in its intensity as is their devotion to their Church. But a very few days in St. Petersburg suffice to convince one that the war is not over yet by a very long way, and that Japan has all her work cut out before her.

With these ideas continually before it St. Petersburg continues the even tenor of its way with a placid confidence in the future which is unhampered by any superabundance of Press news; the restaurants and such places of amusement as are usually open during the summer months are frequented as in former years, and while the miserable slips of paper covered with printed matter in huge type, which represent the war editions, are bought up eagerly, one notices no outward demonstration of feeling of any kind. At the corners of some of the important streets official news in the shape of telegrams from the seat of war is daily posted in frames affixed to the wall, and naturally attract much attention from the crowds of passers-by; but were one not to know what it was all about, the slip of paper might be a notice about a lost dog or something of the sort, so little enthusiasm does it arouse. Of course, the fact must not be lost sight of that up to the present the people have been given their news, good, bad, or indifferent, in such homoeopathic doses that the effect has been, as it were, completely nullified by the official exaggeration of any slight success; but it is doubtful whether even the news of a big reverse in large type such as our London evening papers treated us to so often during the Boer War would disturb the national equanimity or its belief in its guardian angel.

The birth of the Tsarevitch promises to be an event which may mark an important epoch in the history of the country, for if all that has been stated be true it will have inaugurated the commencement of a new and more enlightened policy on the part of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor and his advisers. The official announcement of the various changes which are intended to commemorate the great event which took place last week in the Palace of Peterhof, and which are to come into force in the immediate future, read like fairy tales to anyone with an intimate knowledge of Russia. There can be no doubt that for some considerable time past drastic changes have been in contemplation, and the advent of a son and heir to the Russian throne has been utilised as a good peg whereon to hang the new policy.

A cursory perusal of the Imperial edict will be sufficient to convey an idea of the importance and honesty of its aims. The Jews, hitherto the most cruelly oppressed and persecuted of his Majesty's subjects, are to be the objects of quite special legislation, which, if carried out "au pied de la lettre," and in the full spirit in which it is intended, should put quite a halo round the name of Nicholas II. in the tents of Zion. The Poles and the Finns are also naturally included in a programme which for generous though perhaps tardy recognition of the right of redress for old grievances is quite unique in its way, and one can only trust that it will all be carried out with as little delay as need be.

Whilst thus bearing in mind the stranger within his gates, his Majesty has by no means forgotten his own people in his hour of joy, and several provisions of the Imperial Edict in this respect call for special commendation. Among others is one relating to the children of the brave men who have given their lives for their country in the war; and in respect to this announcement there is to be no delay in carrying it out. Briefly put, it is to the effect that the Government forthwith undertake the charge of all the children whether the father was an officer or only a humble private; they will be cared for and educated in future at the expense of the State, and will continue so until such age as may be determined on, thus relieving the mother of all anxiety caused by the loss of the breadwinner of the family. Special institutions are to be forthwith established for this purpose. The mere idea of this scheme strikes me as being beautiful in its inception and if as genuine in its details as it appears to be when cursorily examined, will prove Nicholas II to be not only a born ruler of men but a genius at organization also.

With the recollection fresh in ones mind of all the misery and poverty which followed the Boer War one feels our own Government might do worse than ponder over this humane project; many a good life might be saved to the Empire, and pauperism and other evils materially reduced.

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

FURIOUS GENERAL ASSAULT.

THREE SIDES ATTACKED.

RUSSIAN GENERAL DISMISSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 23.

The Petersburg and Smolensk have arrived at Suez.

The cruiser Terek has left Las Palmas but her destination is not known.

Double rates for coal are offered at Liverpool, besides a bounty of fifteen shillings per ton, if the steamer successfully runs the blockade at Vladivostock.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The "Daily Express" publishes a telegram from Kobe stating that the Japanese have stopped and taken to Hakodate the British steamer Crusader bound from Portland to Vladivostock.

Reuter (Kiaochau) says that a Russian officer there learns that a few cases of cholera have occurred at Port Arthur.

Reuter (Chifu) says that a fierce bombardment was going on at Port Arthur on the 19th and 20th.

Telegrams received in Paris from St. Petersburg state that the Japanese are delivering a furious general assault at Port Arthur and have attacked three sides simultaneously. Great anxiety is felt at St. Petersburg.

The "Times" Tokio correspondent says that General Sir William Nicholson pays a high tribute to the courtesy of the Japanese and denies any illiberal treatment on their part of the Foreign Attaches.

He expresses the highest appreciation of the Russian engineers and says that the capture of the entrenchments at Liao-yang was an extraordinary feat of arms.

In accordance with the decision of General Kuropatkin, General Orloff has been recalled to St. Petersburg and without further inquiry dismissed the Army.

General Kuropatkin reports there was no fighting on Thursday and Friday.

Reuter's correspondent with General Kuroki says that the warm weather has ended and a sudden cold wave is causing much discomfort to the troops.

The Petersburg and Smolensk have arrived at Port Said.

The cruiser Terek on the 14th instant stopped the Loch Tay bound to Colombo and examined her papers.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

Reuter wires from Port Said that the cruisers Petersburg and Smolensk have been requested to leave in 24 hours. They have asked for coal to take them to Libau, but have been refused and are now asking for a supply to take them to Bizerta.

Reuter wires from Tokio to-day that it is believed the Japanese have captured six forts in the second line of defence at Port Arthur since the 19th inst.

THE TIBET TREATY.

Objection by Russia

DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

Russia has not yet presented her protest to London against the Tibetan Treaty, but it is understood, takes strong exception to portions of it, which she contends go beyond the previous declarations of Great Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

The "Daily Mail" publishes a telegram from Paris stating that it is reported in well-informed circles that an exchange of views is proceeding between London and St. Petersburg in reference to Tibet with already very satisfactory results.

It is believed it will lead to a complete understanding between Great Britain and Russia.

LORD CURZON'S RE-APPOINTMENT.

Lord Curzon's re-appointment as Viceroy and Governor-General of India was gazetted yesterday evening.

CAPE COLONY AND THE CHINESE.

Exclusion Bill Royally Approved.

His Majesty the King has given his Royal Assent to the Chinese Exclusion Bill passed by the Cape Legislative Assembly.

SOMALILAND RAILWAY.

Survey to be Made.

Captain Stevenson and Lieutenant Denison have been appointed to make a detailed survey for a new railway between Berbera and Argan.

THE BRITISH REVENUE.

The British Revenue returns from 1st April 1904 to 17th September 1904 are less by £4,328,000 when compared with the same period of last year.

PROFESSOR FINSEN DEAD.

Inventor of the Light Cure.

The death is announced of Professor Finsen, the inventor of the light cure.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LADY CURZON'S ILLNESS.

A Successful Operation.

CONDITION STILL CRITICAL.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The bulletin issued this evening says that Lady Curzon's condition is still critical and all the doctors remain at Walmer.

LONDON, SEPT. 24, 5-15 A.M.

The latest Bulletin regarding the condition of Lady Curzon states that her ladyship is still lying in a critical state, but the improvement is maintained.

The doctors in attendance believe that, if this improvement is maintained, the crisis will be passed by to-morrow.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that on the mail reaching Chicago from Denver, Lady Curzon's mother, brother and sister stopped their journey owing to the receipt of a Cable announcing to them that her ladyship was much better.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 24.

Lady Curzon passed a restless night last night and is not quite so well.

A later bulletin says that a successful operation was performed on her this afternoon. Her condition is grave, but the outlook is more hopeful.

Lord Curzon requests Reuter's Agency to telegraph to India his thanks for the numerous messages of enquiry which he continues to receive from India and which he is unable to answer personally.

LONDON SEPT. 25, 12-20 P.M.

Lady Curzon passed a quiet night last night, but her condition is still very grave.

4-40 P.M.

It is stated that her Ladyship's condition is so grave that a certain preparation for sustaining life has been ordered this afternoon by special train from London.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 25.

A special cablegram to the "Statesman" says that the gravest fears are felt for Lady Curzon. The fever is increasing. The crisis will be reached to-morrow.

SIMLA, SEPT. 25.

It is officially announced that no date for Lord Curzon's departure from England, which has been postponed on account of the dangerous illness of Lady Curzon, can be fixed at present.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PRINCE EDWARD HANDICAP.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The following is the result of the race for the Prince Edward Handicap :—

Thunderbolt	1
Robert le Diable	2
Earla Mor	3

LORD AMPTHILL'S HUNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 25.

H. E. Lord Ampthill had very fair sport in his Dhami preserves, about 8 miles beyond Jutogh, on Friday and Saturday, and returned to Simla early this morning. The bag was 10 basking deer and 42 pheasants including a few chikore.

DEATH OF A POLICE OFFICER.

Mr. Campbell Hamilton, Superintendent of Police in the Rampur State, United Provinces, died at Simla this morning of dysentry after a short illness.

THE CRASTER CASE.

EXTRADITION OF COWIE.

CAALCUTTA, SEPT. 24.

Information has been received in Calcutta that Ernest Hardwicke Cowie, who is connected with the Craster fraud case, has been made over to the representatives of the Calcutta police in Perth, Western Australia, and will be brought down to Calcutta by the latter end of next month.

POONA RACQUET TOURNAMENT.

POONA, SEPT. 25.

The Racquet Tournament was continued to-day when some interesting play was witnessed. The following are the results :—

In the Final of Open Doubles, R. H. A. versus York and Lancaster Regiment, the latter won by 21 points.

In the Final of Markers' Singles between Padamjee of Poona and Kali Charan of Allahabad, in the first game Poona was badly left and scored 1 and Allahabad 15, but in other games secured top score and managed to come level, the final thus ending in a tie of 46 points. Both played pluckily.

In Handicap Singles, Captain Lambert beat Major Young by 9 points.

In the Handicap Doubles, Captain Lewis and Chaldecott, R.E, beat Colonel Fitzgerald and Major Young by 17 points.

Major Cobbold and Mr. Reynolds beat Colonel Fitzgerald and Tomkinson by 1 point.

Captains Lewis and Chaldecott played another game against Captains Traill and Lambert, the former winning by 14 points.

IT is a somewhat singular fact, remarks the "Liverpool Mercury," that when British war vessels are taking part in any manœuvres German salvage craft are nearly alway waching for any mishaps that might occur. For instant, at the time of the Jubilee celebrations this was markedly evident, and again won the submarine Ai went down off the South Coast German salvage vessels were engaged to raise her.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

RESULTS OF A YEAR'S WORK.

EFFECT OF REDUCED RATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 24.

Mr. Hutchinson, Director-General of Telegraphs, has issued his annual report which runs as follows :—

The capital account at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 83,238,157 the expenditure on that head in 1903-04 being Rs. 36,69,442 which includes Rs. 2,05,519 the outlay in the Public Works Department on Telegraph buildings. The receipts which in the previous year aggregated Rs. 11,240,882 fell to Rs.1,11,27,986 last year, owing to a decrease of Rs. 1,65,253 in the message revenue and Rs. 18,026 in miscellaneous revenue. The other heads of account show increases, namely, Rs. 46,914 in rents from Railways and canals for wires and instruments supplied for their use and Rs. 23,469 in rents from telephone exchanges and private lanes and claims against guarantors. The decrease in the value of telegrams is not, however, associated with the corresponding decrease in their number, for while their value has decreased by 1·87 per cent., their number has incresed by 8·3 per cent. The decrease in value is made up of Rs. 1,45,613 under paid telegrams and Rs. 19,640 under "pro forma" value of news, free and concessional telegrams. The former amount is the result of an increase of Rs. 1,87,663 in the value of private and a decrease of Rs. 3,33,276 in that of State telegrams. As compared with the previous year the working expenses have increased by Rs. 1,31,349. The decrease under general charges is due to short expenditure under stationery and printing and to a larger share of establishment and store contingencies having been debited to capital, consequent on increased outlay under that head in the year under review.

The increase under line maintenance is due to larger expenditure on repairs to lines and to increased line establishment consequent on the same as well as to the growth of the department. The increase under signalling is attributable to the increase in number and improvement in the pay and allowances of the signalling establishment. The receipts amount to Rs. 11,127,986, and working expenses to Rs. 80,74,019, resulting in a profit of Rs. 30,53,907, which represents a return on capital outlay of 3·66 per cent. The number of telegraph offices open for paid telegrams has increased from 5,652 to 6,091 by the addition of 76 departmental and combined offices and 363 licensed offices. At the close of the year there were 2,127 departmental and combined offices, 3,953 railway offices and 11 canal offices.

The net additions to the system maintained by the Telegraph Department comprised 2,862 miles of line and 11,797 miles of wire, including cable, making at the end of the year a total of 59,692 miles of line and 212,330 miles of wire. Of the later 71,708 miles were used by railways, 4,262 miles by canals, 5,102 miles were worked in connection with telephone exchanges and private lines, and 131,258 were for departmental purposes in connection with the movements of the Sikkim-Tibet Mission. Field telegraphs aggregating 284 miles of line, carrying 376 miles of wire, were erected during the year and at its close they comprised 223 miles of line, 315 miles of wire and 15 offices.

The subscriptions to the Telegraph Department for telephone and similar services, rendered during the calendar year 1903, amounted to Rs.1,95,692, being an increase of Rs. 24,840 over the figures of the previous year. The average annual subscriptions for the past five years amount to Rs. 1,68,770. During the same calendar year the gross earnings of Telephone Companies amounted to Rs. 514,482 being an increase of Rs. 37,015 over those of the previous year. Their average annual earnings during the past five years were Rs. 4,60,420.

The report after giving a summary of the principal changes effected in India after the International Telegraph Convention held at Budapest in 1897 deals with the effect on the traffic in India of the recent revised Tariff. The fall in State traffic is largely accredited to the fact that the Delhi Durbar caused an abnormal traffic. As regards private traffic the net result for these months is an increase of 25·97 in number and 4·87 per cent. in value. The undue curtailment of addresses in private telegrams is responsible for a large number of undelivered messages. The concession granted to the Press is very great and the figures show large decreases in value, viz. 63·15, 33·49 and 32·79 per cent. in January, February and March respectively. In number there is a decrease of 393 messages in January and small increases of 692 and 607 messages in February and March, respectively. The smallness of the increase in number is due to the extended use of the multiple class.

Communication with Europe via Suez was uninterrupted during the year. The Teheran route was uninterrupted for 207 hours against 222 in previous year, and the Turkish route for 429 hours, as against 870.

The number of departmental and combined offices open on the 31st March, 1904, was 2,127, viz. 55 first-class, 553 second-class and 1,519 third-class. In addition to these the Department technically supervised 3,647 railway and canal telegraph offices of which 2,563 were open to the public for paid message-traffic. There were also 1,416 telegraph offices controlled and supervised by Railway Companies of which 1,301 were open to the public.

Mr. F. G. Maclean, C.I.E., Deroctor-General, retired on the 8th November 1903 under the operation of the 55 year rule after upwards of 35 years' service in the Department, during the last 3 1/2 years of which he held the appointment of Director-General. During his incumbency of the latter appointment, the telegraph rates between India and Europe (or transmiting to Europe) were reduced from the 1st March 1902 and the public telephone rates from 1st January 1902; preparations for the reduction of Inland telegrams' rate from 1st January 1904 were made; the telegraph office in connection with the Delhi Durbar was successfully disposed of; the superior and signalling establishments were reorganised, and the Mutiny Telegraph Memorial in Delhi was erected. In his retirement, the Department lost an officer of wide experience and sound judgment.

THE RECENT RAINFALL.

SPECIAL METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 23.

The special rainfall report for the week ending the 22nd September states the cyclonic storm which during the preceding week had been traced from the Madras Coast near Vizagapatam to the neighbourhood of Khandwa was shown between Kotah and Jhansi on the first day of week under review, the centre having advanced about 260 miles in northerly or north north-easterly direction. General rain was falling on this day over the storm area from the Kumaun Himalayas in the north as far south as Indore, Khandwa and Hoshangabad, while local rain was reported from Burma, North-East India, Gujarat and along the West Coast. The largest amounts reported were 6·95 inches at Delhi, 3·24 inches at Meerut and 2·92 inches at Indore.

By the morning of the 17th the storm had travelled about 180 miles in a north-north-east direction to the neighbourhood of Agra. The rainfall area had contracted somewhat, but general rain continued to be reported in the immediate neighbourhood of the storm, while scattered local rain was falling along the West Coast over the West of the Central provinces and over part of Burma and Bengal. The largest amounts reported were 4·44 inches at Ranikhet, 4.01 inches at Roorkee and Meerut and 2.09 inches at Hosangabad.

The Reports of the 18th showed that the storm lay near Meerut and was filling up. Moderate rain had fallen in the neighbourhood of the storm, and local rain over Burma, Assam and the south of Peninsula. By the next morning (the 19th) the storm had wholly filled up, and rainfall ceased.

The following shows a few of the more important rainfall totals received during the existence of the storm. The following places received from 5 to 10 inches of rain during the course of the storm :—Waltair Hyderabad, Sholapur, Ahmednagar Malegaon, Akola, Indore, Delhi, Meerut and Raniket. From the 19th till the close of the week the weather was generally fine and only scattered local rainfall was received over Northern Central India, though general and moderately heavy rain was received over Burma and the south of the Peninsula. During these four days a very shallow depression was gradually developed over the north of the Bay and Deltaic Bengal The rainfall table shows that the total fall of the week was in excess of normal over the Burma Coast, Upper Burma Bahraich sub-division the West Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas, West Gangetic plain the North West dry area, Calicut sub-division and South India, was normal in Lower Burma and in Narayanganj, Darbhanga, Jabbulpore, Jaipur, Indore, Rajkot and Bellary sub-divisions and in defect elsewhere.

The seasonal rainfall is now fairly normal over a large part of the country, but remains deficient over the following divisions and sub-divisions :—Lahore 20 per cent, Ludhiana and Bijapur 22, Raipur 24, West Satpuras 26, Jubbulpore 28, Bellary 40, the North-West dry area 55, Indore 57, Rajkot 65 and Ahmedabad 71. The only area in which seasonal rainfall is more than 20 per cent in excess is the Patna sub-division.

PUBLIC COMPANIES IN INDIA.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 24.

The review of reports of registrars of Joint Stock Companies on the working of the Indian Companies Act of 1882 during the official year 1903-04 is published in the "Gazette of India." The number of companies increased from the previous year by 49 to 1,489 with a nominal capital of Rs 55,39,19,290 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 39,71,07,520. An analysis of the reports shows that (1) the nominal capital of 441 companies was increased by Rs. 74,28,720 and the paid-up capital by Rs 1,52,64,790; (2) the paid-up capital of 89 companies was reduced by Rs. 40,70,030; (3) 74 companies with a nominal and paid-up capital of Rs. 1,20,01,240 and Rs. 87,27,040 respectively ceased to work and (4) 123 new companies with a nominal and paid-up capital of Rs. 2,63,18,840 and Rs. 33,20,740 respectively were registered during the year

Over 18 3/4 crores of rupees or 47 per cent. of the total paid-up capital is invested in mills and presses chiefly for working or pressing cotton jute, wool and silk. Of this amount Bombay, accounts for nearly 12 crores and Bengal for over 5 crores, the capital being chiefly invested in the cotton industry in Bombay and in the Jute mills and presses in Bengal.

Trading companies have a paid-up capital of nearly 8 crores, of which almost a quarter of a crore is invested in the coasting and river steamer companies, and over 3 1/2 crores, in railways and tramways.

The amount invested in tea, coffee and other plantations is nearly 3 2/3 crores of which over 3 1/3 crores is held in Bengal. Of the capital of nearly 2 2/3 crores invested in mining and quarrying companies Bengal holds nearly 2 1/2 crores, most of which is employed in coal mining. One new company was registered during the year in Bengal for prospecting and mining mica.

There were 206 companies limited by guarantee at the close of the year 1902-03. Of these 12 ceased to work and 36 new companies were registered giving a net increase of 24 companies at the close of the year under review. There was a further decrease in the number of Provident Societies in Bengal and Bombay, and no new societies were registered in either of those provinces. But there was a large increase (27) during the year, as compared with the number (6) of such societies at work in Madras on 31st of March 1903, all of which except one registered in the Vizagapatam district are of the nature of Death or Marriage Benefit Societies.

AMONG the engagements published in the home papers are the following :—Major Osbert M. R. Thackwell, R.E., and Ofjee, only daughter of the late Mr. C. E. Palmer, of Bombay and Mount Sandford, Barnstaple, and Mrs Palmer, Instow, North Devon and Capt. G. Leslie Cochrane, 1st batt. Durham Light Inf., and Mabel, daughter of Mr. F. Fawcett, Madras Police, and Mrs. Fawcett of Dalkey, Ireland.

A GLASGOW correspondent telegraphs :—The chances of a challenge being send this month for the America Cup are dwindling, as Mr. G. L. Watson has positively refused to design another Cup challenger. His refusal is much regretted in yachting circles, as yachtsmen now recognise that in Shamrock II, Sir Thomas Lipton was nearest winning back the Cup. Mr. William Fife, when asked whether he would design another challenger, replied, "Never again." Young Meyne, of Glasgow, a pupil of Mr. Watson, is willing, but Sir Thomas is understood to be averse to experimenting with a young designer.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

BLACK WATCH DEFEAT THE GORDONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 24.

Two ties were played this afternoon. The first game was between the Black Watch and the Gordons and began in lovely weather before a great gathering full of expectation of witnessing a good game and amid much excitement. Soon after the start, the Gordons got a corner, but it had no result. The Black Watch rushed the ball down from the kick-off and scored the first goal after ten minutes' play. The Gardons then attacked and got a corner, but the Black Watch cleared, the half-time whistle sounding with the ball in the Gordons' half.

In the second half the Black Wateh began the attack, but the Gordons relieved and resumed the attack keeping the Black Watch backs busy. The game was very fast till the Black Watch left wing put in a hot one which went just outside. From the kick-off the ball went to the Black Watch end. The Gordons were chiefly on the offensive, but play was down towards the Gordons' line. Ten minutes before time, the Black Watch left forward was put out of time for a few minutes. The Gordons took the ball up and looked very dangerous, getting two corners in quick succession. The whistle sounded with the ball close to the Gordons' goal, the game ending in favour of the Black Watch. Results :—

BLACK WATCH	One goal.
GORDON HIGHLANDER	Nil.

WELSH BEAT THE SCOTS.

The second game was between the Welsh Fusiliers and the Scots Fusiliers and commenced punctually at five o'clock. Three minutes after the kick-off, the Scots got a free kick from the centre line which they rushed through. The game became fast both sides pressing in turn, but play was chiefly in favour of the Scots The game then became slow owing to long shooting until the Welsh took charge, and playing better became dangerous, but no further score resulted in this half.

The second half opened briskly but there was no score for some time till the Welsh centre half made a fine shoot into the net. The Scots now tried to get the lead and the game got faster, the Welsh nearly scoring again, the Scots quickly doing same. But from the kick out the Welsh took the ball down by very pretty passing and scored their Second goal. Play was still in favour of the Welsh who played up much better in this period. Within a few minutes of time the Scots got a corner and just failed to score, the ball striking the post and rebounding into play. The game ended in favour of the Welsh. Score :—

WELSH FUSILIERS	Two Goals.
SCOTS FUSILIERS	One Goal.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 23.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Stebbing, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is placed on special duty as Forest Entomologist for three years.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel English, Sessions Judge, Peshawar, officiates as Judicial Commissioner N. W. Frontier Province vice Mr. Banbury on leave for six weeks.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Brereton acts as Accountant-General, Punjab, vice Mr. Gamble granted six weeks' leave, and Mr. Saxton acts as Assistant Comptroller of the Post Office, Punjab, vice Mr. O'Byrne granted three months' leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Some 22 pages of rules and regulations in connection with the new rules for the Indian Telegraph Department in supersession of rules published in June 1904 are published in the "Gazette of India."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, SEPT. 24.

Captain Keyworth, 74th Punjabis, is granted one year's extension of tenure in the Transport Branch.

2nd-Lieutenant Jarrad, 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, who has qualified for admission to the Indian Army, is posted to the Bombay Command.

Captain Marsh, 9th Horse, has been appointed to the West African Force with effect from the 30th July last.

Messrs. Gale and Polden's latest publications are "Organisation and Equipment made easy" by Major S. T. Banning and the "Scouts' aide memoire in Rhyme" by Lieutenant-Colonel Coldicott, both admirable works and of the utmost value to those to whom they are dedicated.

The 121st Bombay Infantry (late Marine Battalion(is under orders for Poona.

It is probable that the 71st Coorgs will be replaced on the roster of the India Army by a battalion of Gurkhas.

ARRIVALS, SEPTEMBER 24.

Lieut-Col. Yale, Bombay, 1st York and Lanc from leave from England

Lieut McLaughlin, Bombay Malwa Bhil Corps, from leave from England

Major Smith, Bengal, 2nd R L I, to rejoin from England

Major General, Duff, Bengal, Adjutant General in India to rejoin from England

Lieut Hulbert, Bengal, 3rd Horse, to rejoin from England

Captain Browne, Punjab, 38th Dogras, from leave from England

Lieut-Col Beatson, Punjab, 1st Wiltshire, from leave from England

Lieut-Col, Mansel, Madras, 1st Durham L I, from leave from England

Captain Tyler, Madras, R F A, from leave from England

Lieut-Col Garratt, Madras, 6th D Guards, on transfer from England

Lieut, Carlyon, Madras: R F A, from leave from England

Capt, Bidie, Madras, I M S, from leave from England

Capt Hughes, Madras, 27th Light Cavalry, from leave fromEngland

Lieut Maclean, Bombay, East Surrey from leave from England

DEPARTURES, SEPT 24

Lieut-Col, Mansel Madras, 1st Durham, L I, on leave to Coonoor

Lieut Langhorne, Bombay, R G A, on duty to Delhi

Major, Gordon, Bombay, R F A, off leave, to Nasirabad

Lieut McLaughton, Bombay, Malwa Bhil Corps, off leave to Silchar

Capt Houston, Bombay, I M S, to join 123rd O Rifles to Aden

Lieut Weeches, Bengal, 17th Infantry, on leave to England

Major Wanliss, Bengal, Qr Mr Genl's Dept, on leave to England

Major, Smith, Bengal, 2nd R L I, to rejoin to Calcutta

Lieut, Holland, Bengal, Garwal Rifles, on duy to Lansdowne

Lieut Cudlip, Bengal, R G A, to rejoin to Cal cutta

Lieut Yule, Bengal, 8th Rajputs on leave to Simla

Major General Duff, Bengal, Adjutant-General in India on duty to Simla

Capt Scott-Moncrieff Punjab, I M S, on leave to England

Lieut-Col, Beatson, Punjab, 1st Wiltshire Regiment, on leave to Kuldana

Lieut Davies, Punjab, Wiltshire Regiment, on leave to England.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

THE WAR.

Liao-yang has not proved the Sedan of Russia in the East. That much is very clear. But it is still too early to decide whether Mukden will not see the final rout of the retreating army. For details of the bloody battle to the south of Liao-yang we are indebted to a wonderfully accurate and vivid account by the "Times" correspondent, who has achieved one of the finest bits of war-correspondence that has ever been mailed, in cabling home a full description of the battle filling four columns or more of the "Times" before any of the other correspondents could send the most meagre details to their papers. The picture he draws of the struggle is at once terrible, magnificent and pitiable. One does not know whether to admire the more the untiring energy of Oku's men who could deliver three vain assaults upon a line of almost invincible entrenchments and then, broken and weary, deliver yet a fourth; or the sublime constancy of the Russian rear-guard who held the three lines of entrenchments against two hitherto victorious armies of Japan, although there was not a detachment among its numbers which had not been beaten once, twice, and even three times of the Japanese. On the other hand one is appalled by the vast cruelty of the whole affair. The attack "snared like hares in the barbed wire entanglements," the trenches filled with dead, and lastly—most terrible touch of all—the wounded in the ten-foot millet who will never be discovered till the peasants find their dead bodies while reaping the harvests later in the autumn. Of the forces engaged ten thousand were killed or wounded upon the Japanese side, and half as many among the Russians. During all that week of fighting only seven men were taken prisoner, and they only yielded because they had been blocked up in an abandoned reconnaissance trench, three of their numbers being shockingly wounded. Meanwhile from Port Arthur comes news—whether true or otherwise—that a whole regiment of Japanese soldiers have been destroyed by the explosion of a skilfully-concealed surface mine. The news of the past week shows clearly that though the success of Japan during this year's campaign is still to be expected, yet the Russians will prove by no means so easy to overcome as might have been believed from the experience at the Yalu and Tellissu. But it must be remembered that at Liao-yang the Russians were defending a wonderfully strong position. On the open field the result of the combat may not prove so equal. And already Kuroki and Kuropatkin are engaging one another before Mukden.

THE CRIME OF SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL.

This week the dynamite bomb of the Irish Landlords' Clan na Gael has been hanging fire a bit. The metaphor, one must confess, is a bit mixed though it will commend itself to those who are still Unionist in sympathy. But—to continue the metaphor "more Hibernico"—the slow poison is at its deadly work. Belfast and the North, if one may judge rightly are passively opposed to the sudden change of front in the transformed Land Conference Committee and the Nationalists are still shyly wondering what is at the back of it all. Orangemen and Nationalists are united, however, on one point. They both believe the Government has a finger in the new pie. This belief acts upon the two parties in differing ways. To the Nationalists it suggests caution in reciprocating the overtures of Lord Dunraven. "If we are foolish enough," declares Mr. Michael Davitt, "to be misled by Lord Dunraven and Mr. George Wyndham, who is possibly behind this wooden horse stratagem, we will quickly merit the contempt of our race and friends everywhere for so abject a surrender of the national movement." The Ulstermen are slower of thought and of speech. But a sentiment is gradually forming in their minds. "If Wyndham is at the back of this job," they are gradually beginning to think, "then we are betrayed." Even if they do not come to this conclusion at their own initiative, the "Times" is determined to help them to it. And, I am sorry to say, that respected newspaper is preaching a Jehad against Sir Antony Macdonnell, that excellent civil officer whose record in Ireland will prove to be almost as brilliant as his proved achievements in India. "It is believed in Dublin," says the "Times," its voice breaking between a curse and a sob, 'that just before the 'devolution' paragraphs were rushed though the Committee—peremptorily and without notice, it is said—Lord Dunraven was in frequent communication with Sir Antony Macdonnell, the Under-Secretary. People are not slow to conjecture that the Under-Secretary, whose Home Rule inclinations are a matter of common talk, and, it is understood, were possibly avowed when the appointment was offered to him, was no stranger to the new departure, whatever may be the case with Mr. George Wyndham. It is no answer to say that, as Sir Antony Macdonnell is a permanent official, it is not fair to call in questions his political acts or influence. This is, and ought to be, as a rule true of such officials, who carefully abstain from giving expression to their personal opinions on questions of policy. We are not accustomed to see a Secretary to the Treasury developing his own conceptions of finance in public speeches and writings when a Budget is being framed. But whether it is due to Anglo-Indian training, unleavened by any Parliamentary experience, or to some other cause, Sir Antony Macdonnell has, since he went over to Ireland, given people frequent occasion to talk about his policy, and has made speeches on controversial topics in which he was supposed to develop it. But it is Mr. Wyndham who is the responsible Minister, and who must answer, and who must answer to his colleagues, to the legislature and the country, and the tendency to trace events and actions back to the Under-Secretary's influence is one which the Government will have to deal with by plain speech and firm action." This is a truly horrible condition of affairs. It almost suggests an execution. Mute, bring your bowstring hither! Here are Sir Antony Macdonnell and Mr. George Wyndham. Take your choice, and get finished with it quickly. Afterwards—there is Lord Londonderry and Mr. Michael Davitt!

BURMA AND INDIA.

India has only just emerged from the throes of agitation over one partition scheme; is it doomed to be hurried into action over a second? In the "Times" this week Mr. Alleyne Ireland, that clever writer upon tropical colonisations, has been advocating the often-mooted separation of Burma from Indian influence, and strange to say the "Times" discusses the matter philosophically almost from the point of view of one who recognises the separation as an inevitable and fast approaching fact. "When, however, the separation comes . . . ." are the significant words with which the "Times" sums up its conclusions on Mr. Ireland's argument. The words seem strangely prescient, especially in view of the fact that the connection between the "Times" and the India Office is known to be strong, while it is rumoured in some quarters that the "Times" Indian expert is not unknown in what used once to be Parliament Street. Does it mean that the separation, while not, of course, a matter of months, or even of so many specified years, is yet commencing to emerge from the mist of theory on to the hard ground of Indian politics? That is the question, and it is worth asking. In the course of his article Mr. Ireland has occasion to say several things that will not read pleasantly to the Indian executive. The Indian Government, he remarks, imagines falsely that it ought to know something about Burma, just because it knows a lot about India. But in this, Mr. Ireland, declares it is wrong. Burma complains at present that it has to bear a portion of the expenses of administering the poorer famine-ridden parts of India, while its own resources remain undeveloped through the restrictions of the supreme Indian officials who do not know how far its needs differ from the needs of India proper. The division of Burma's revenue is stigmatised as being artificial and cumbrous. "The [illegible] of this arrangement is obvious; it is one which falls in with the Indian system of accounting, which is probably more complicated and with less reason than that of any other modern State. Also the frontier policy on the East is neglected by a military organisation which is centred about the North West. The Trans-Salween interest have been sacrificed by a too exclusive attention to Trans-Indus problems which must necessarily continue so long as the connection exists. The most attractive part of Mr. Ireland's paper is where he deals with the argument from ethnographical symmetry. Burma, he considers, has a closer connection with the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements than it has with India proper. And he imagines the three Eastern Provinces federated as a frontier confederation to form the physical basis of a coherent Eastern policy. Altogether Mr. Ireland's presentation is the most attractive exposition of the Burma case for separation that I have yet seen. He proposes a Crown Colony Government like that of Ceylon. I have given shortly his own arguments and suggestion without any comment of my own. The case for India was put well in the "Times" leading article showing the directions in which Burma has profited by the Indian connection. But even though the "Times" repels the strictures of Mr. Ireland, it seems to regard the separation as inevitable. Its attitude in this respect is worth bearing in mind.

SEDITION IN RUSSIAN ARMIES.

The difference between a willing and an unwilling army is sometimes all the difference between victory and defeat, and Russia has embarked upon her Far Eastern campaign with an initial handicap that would require for retrieval far more intelligence, genius, and technical knowledge than her military leaders possess. The ranks of her soldiery are tainted, if not saturated, with nihilism, anti-nationalism and anarchy—all those extreme creeds whose extremity is a natural and inevitable result of the rigid tyranny of her rule. The extent to which revolutionary propaganda has affected the troops of Russia has recently been disclosed in a most striking manner by the publication in the "Osvobozhdenia" of two secret circulars. The first is dated March 29th 1904 and was sent from the staff of the active section of a certain army corps—name not disclosed—to the commander of one of its divisions. It contains a number of stringent provisions regarding the exercise of greater supervision over the privates and is additional to a previous order of February this year. There are eight sections in all, each of which imposes some fresh duty or responsibility upon the officers of the division and all of them framed to prevent the least scrap of revolutionary literature from reaching the innocent eyes of the soldiery. Should any fly-leaf or pamphlet be picked up in barrack square or barrack, instant news of the awful discovery must be sent

to the officer in command,
to the commanders of the several sections,
to the officers of the highest rank stationed on the spot, a special personal report
to "myself in the town of N at any hour of the day," and
to the Head of the Provincial Gandarmerie Department.

The list stops there abruptly, but there seems no reason why, if all these persons are informed, some few more should not learn the bad news. The list might be continued

to the Head of the Revolutionary Committee, at Geneva,
to the Tzar,
to the Infant Hetman of the Don Cossacks,
to Field Marshal Kuroki, and
to General Ma.

Other names will probably suggest themselves to the reader. The circular continues that an unrelaxing watch must be kept upon all letters received by privates, particularly by those of them who are Jews. The latter must be forbidden to receive letters in Hebrew, and if any are received they must be confiscated by the authorities. If letters in Hebrew are found in the possession of any private, that private must be severely punished. Letters in Polish or any other non-Russian language of the Empire are also to be impounded. At comparatively frequent intervals the privates must be carefully searched in case they should be concealing revolutionary literature. The investigation must be exhaustive and thorough. "Not only their boxes, but their persons, on the pretext of investigating—say, their foot-bands and the condition of their feet; their boots are to be taken off, as prohibited literature may have been concealed in them, and search shall be made under the uniform, in pockets etc., as well as in various secret corners in the barracks, as, for instance, in the roofs, in drawers, and in bags containing dirty linen, etc." These investigations, humiliating alike to officers and men, are to be conducted by commanders of companies, squadrons, and sotnias. Meanwhile the commanders of battalions, and batteries must make their checking investigations, and above these again "the commanders of sections shall be obliged to conduct examinations and test inspections personally with the object of seeing that this order is executed." So altogether the dirty linen will receive as careful a series of 'turning-overs' as if it were a gold-mine instead of a possible repository for revolutionary tracts. The fourth section of the circular provides safeguards against "the accumulation in the courtyards of the branches and in the barracks themselves of prohibited literature, the possibility of the appearance of which is always to be impressed upon the guards and sentries of squadrons, sotnias and batteries as a matter for which they will be held responsible." If the sentries are not at present numerous enough for this purpose, they are to be increased "to whatever extent shall be deemed necessary." Absences without leave must be seriously punished and examinations must be made at various hours of the night "to make sure that every private is sleeping in his bed." The issue of permits to leave the barracks should be greatly restricted especially in the case of Jewish privates and a particularly close supervision is to be instituted over the correspondence of privates on the police supervision lists, more especially over those of them who are privates. A further secret circular from the staff of the Military District of Vilna, Department of the District Q.M.G., Active Service Section, repeats many of these orders as to noctural visits and inspections and the rigid supervisions of privates—"especially Jews and Letts." It adds a piquant ordinance which is absent from the former circular: "That on Church festivals conversation of a moral and religious character with the privates shall be instituted. A merely formal attitude in this matter will be productive of no advantage whatever; it is accordingly incumbent upon those in authority to take care that the conversations are as interesting as possible. This conception is a stroke of genius. The moral lesson is evidently intended to neutralise the teachings of Tolstoy and the sedition of the Nihilist pamphlets. Commanding officers, who are more conversant with barrack square oratory and the severe unattractive literature of the drill books, are expected to confute the written arguments of those who—right or wrong—are sociological thinkers and to win the hearts of their soldiers from the emotional pleadings of the Nihilists and Tolstoyism. This is indeed a pitiable barricade to erect against the revolutionary spirit. The authenticity of the secret circulars may be accepted since the "Times" has seen fit to publish them in full without any cautionary remark They give a vivid impression of the fear that is in the souls of the Russian authorities and the enormous strides that revolutionary propaganda has made in the Army which must always be the mainstay of the bureaucracy. Probably in the old regular army the spirit of discontent and rebellion has not gone far. But now that each fresh telegram brings St. Petersburg fresh news of disaster and fresh demand from Kuropatkin for the despatch of new army corps, it must necessarily happen that the military must widen the area of selection into classes of society that are fermenting with new ideals and anti-bureaucratic aims. Each of these secret circulars have to do with the active service sections. So now there is an ominous thing to be seen. Time that should be spent in licking raw material into shape for intelligent warfare in the East is being wasted in hunting for sedition all the week-days and confiscating the soldiers' private letters. No military commander could hope to get the best out of his men while be is forced to resort to such irritating formalities. If this is the material which is to form the armies of Russia for the spring campaign the Tsar can hardly look for greater success next year than he has had this. A disaffected army cannot expect victory over a patriotic army even if both are equally zealous and intellectual. And Tzardom has never given its people a chance to be patriotic.

A BRITISH REGIMENT IN JAPAN.

In the "Times" this week Sir Owen Tudor Burne has an interesting letter on the first beginnings of the Japanese Army. It is often said that, while Japan has built her Navy on the pattern of the British Navy, she has formed her Army on the German model. Sir Owen shows, however, that, so far at any rate as the early steps were concerned, the Japanese army was also based on a British example. It seems that the 2nd Battalion of Sir Owen Burne's old regiment, the XXth, now the Lancashire Fusiliers, which behaved so gallantly at Spion Kop, was sent to Japan from India in 1864 in consequence of an attack on the British Legation at Yeddo, and on October 20th of that year a review was held of the troops, British and Indian, forming the Yokohama garrison. Some Japanese troops took part in the parade, but as they were in chain armour, and their weapons were swords and bows and arrows, they performed their exercises separately. At that time so strong was the feeling against foreigners that many were murdered on the public roads, and two officers of the regiment were cruelly assassinated when riding out. Since 1864, Sir Owen declares, the Japanese as a nation have, in the words of the Regimental History, edited by Major Smyth M.V.O., shown a remarkable facility in adopting Western ideas, customs, and organization. This adaptability first came prominently into notice through their imitation of the 2nd Battalion XXth in 1865, and by their willingness to be instructed in drill by the foreigners. One, two or three occasions the Japanese officers came weekly to the Yama and were instructed. From the review in October 1864 the Japanese passed rapidly to two properly-organised well-drilled battalions, having colours, regimental staff, etc. "This was the origin," concludes Sir Owen, "the germ, from which grew that effective fighting machine the Japanese Army of to-day, for before the 2nd Battalion left Yokohama in 1866 the two Japanese battalions took part in a review which was commanded by Colonel Browne. The parade-ground of the XXth may thus with justice be said to have been the birthplace of the Japanese Army, equally as the instructions of the present Vice-Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas gave rise to the present Navy." At the present time this forms an interesting historical note. And by a curious coincidence on the following day the "Times" published an article from a Tokyo correspondent dealing with this period of Japanese history. The writer tells the story from the side of the Japanese students who were in a position of considerable difficulty. For they could not learn artillery work practically; since there were no modern cannon to use. So they had to do everything by toy models, the mats of a small room in a lodging house serving them for exercise ground. "There, day after day, these grave Samurai met and posed over the intricacies of battery and parade drill, performed with fragments of wood resembling the contents of a Noah's ark." What added to the mystery of the exercise was that not one of the ten men could speak a word of English, that the speech of several of them were mutually unintelligible owing to differences of province, and that their teachers had been only a few months in the country. "Of course, they began by learning how to handle a gun and limber, which knowledge was acquired with an old pattern six-pounder, under the shadow of pine-trees within the precincts of a Buddhist temple. A strange episode was often witnessed, for, when any of the party, being entrusted with the duty of putting the detachment through its loading and firing drill, happened to err in a word of command, or when any of the members erred in execution then the defaulter would place both hands between his knees, palm to palm, and would bow an apology until his body formed a right angle, all the rest responding with a similar genuflection. These variations of the Manual seemed to go very aptly with their setting of sacred groves and holy fanes: nor did they interrupt, however slightly, the earnest progress of the ten men, who strange to tell, never talked of their clans, but always of their country, though the Government had not yet been centralised." "It was not easy, nay, rather it was impossible," continues the writer, "to conceive that a squad of Samurai, learning gun drill in a temple enclosure, and studying military manœuvres with toy dummies in a wayside inn would father the men whose handling of guns and deadly use of them are now astonishing Europe." This picture of these early times is interesting and picturesque" But in his letter Sir Owen Burne rather underestimates—more by omission than actual statement—the great work of Major Reckel and his German comrades who built up the Japanese army.

MEMORIAL TO SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

Last week a life bronze bust of the late Sir Richard Temple was unveiled in the parish church of Kempsey, near Worcester, by the Earl of Coventry, Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire. The ceremony, which was preceded by a short service, commenced by the present Sir Richard Temple inviting Lord Coventry to unveil the bust. In a few introductory remarks Lord Coventry spoke of the bust as a memorial of a dear friend, for whose character he entertained great admiration and sincere regard, and whose splendid services in India and at home would always be gratefully remembered by his countrymen. The unveiling was a quiet little ceremony and among the friends and neighbours present were the Countess of Coventry, Mrs. Boucher, Mrs. Bennett, Canon Coventry, the Hon. Reginald Coventry, Mr. W. T. Curtler, Mr. and Mrs Seymour Williams, and the Rev. S. A. A. and Mrs. Coates of Earl's Croome. The bust is the work of Mr. Adolphus Rost, and stands, an excellent likeness, among other memorials of the Temple family who have long been associated with the village of Kempsey. The inscription runs:—"The Right Hon. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., sometime Governor of Bombay and Finance Minister of India, and M. P. for Evesham and Kingston."

A "SHORT BOUNDARY MYTH."

The end of the cricketing season has almost arrived, and it leaves Ranjitsinjhi at the top of the batting list with an average of 74·17 while C. B. Fry, his greatest and most dangerous rival, comes second with 70·60. In the special averages for Surrey county, it is true, Fry heads the list with an average of three runs ahead of the Indian, but the scoring in non-county matches places Ranji easily on top—a position which is certainly due to him on his merits. It is singular that now for several seasons the two premier batsmen should belong to the same club, and a correspondent in a London newspaper has attempted to connect the fact with an alleged shortness in the boundaries on the Brighton ground where all the Surrey matches are played. Mr. D. L. A. Jephson, that most entertaining of all cricketing journalists, will have nothing of the theory. In one of his daily articles in the "Daily Chronicle" he deals with the suggestion as totally unfounded. "I am always open to conviction," he writes, "but in the present instance I should require the indisputable evidence of a tape-measure to believe this statement. In my own opinion there are considerably easier fours to be made than those that are gathered at Brighton. Taunton, for instance, and Bradford, end-on. It must not be forgotten that in every county ground, with the varied placing of the wicket, there is always an easy four, which, as the correspondent remarks, is practically worth only two. A "Brighton four" is as good, in the majority of cases, as a similar amount earned on any other ground. Had the correspondent suggest that a hundred at Hove eight years ago was only the equivalent of 75 on a large number of first-class enclosures. I might have agreed with him, for the wicket was in such a state of super-excellence that the proverbial blind boy with a hammer would have stood a real good chance of making some runs. But to-day, Brighton is as prolific a hunting paradise as most men wish to find—its monopoly has passed away. There is Bristol, Notingham, Taunton, the Oval, and others. In conclusion, I will say that if Charles Fry the pupil, and Ranjitsinjhi the master, were to play at Old Trafford or on any of the last named four grounds they would do as well as, if not better than they have done. To Ranjitsinjhi the length of a boundary or the state of a wicket makes no difference; to Fry the size is nothing, but the 'state'—well perhaps something? Mr. Jephson is not only a critic, he is a practical cricketer so his summing-up may be taken as final. Ranji's batting average are as we always knew them to be, the product of his own quickness of eye and suppleness of wrist. The fable of the short boundary has received its quietus almost as soon as it has come into existence.

RACING AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 24.

There was a large attendance at the meeting today. The Race Specials from Bombay conveyed a large number of visitors to Poona The conditions of weather and going were all that could be desired and the racing created keen interest. Details:—

The Dealers' Plate.—Rs. 2,000 W. I. Distance—1 mile.

Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker 7st 3lbs .... Melsom 1
M Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's ch a h Gallant 8st 11lbs .... Elliott 2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Bay Middleton 9st 3lbs .... Foster 3

Also ran:—Sirjamal 7st. 3lbs. Nainawa 7st, 12lbs. and Pounds 7st.

Betting: 4 to 1 on Bay Middleton, 6 to 1 Little Joker, 10 to 1 other.

Nainawa followed by Sirajmal made the pace followed by the others with Gallant, last. At the bend the favourite showed out but Little Joker came out with a rush attended by Gallant, and Bay Middleton was quickly passed. Little Joker won by 1½ lengths, half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 56 1-5secs.

Gallant ran as the property of R. R. S.

The Criton.—Rs. 2,000 W. A, and I. with Penalties. Distance—7 furlong.

Messrs W G and A Nanjee's br aus g Tubal Cain 8st 3lbs .... Foster 1
Mr J D Scott's b e m Honest Lady 7st 6lbs .... Morrison 2
Mr L K Urs' b aus g Gum 8st 11lbs...... Thompson 3

Also ran:—Fotheringay 8st. 11lbs, Corrie Roy 8st. 11lbs. Idler 8st. 8lbs. Blue Blood 7st. 13lbs. and Pure Gold 7st. 3lbs.

2 to 1 on Tubal Cain, 6 to 1 Fortheringay, 8 to 1 Gold and Corrie Roy, longer odds the others.

Honest Lady got clear away and held the lead to the five furlongs; at the three furlongs Tubal Cain going well within himself cantered away and won by three lengths easily. Honest Lady beat Gum comfortably by the same distance. Time 1 min. 33½secs.

The Arab Pony Derby.—Rs. 2,500 W. I. and penalties—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Yussuff Yunasse's b a h Yerbo, 8st. 2lbs. Bried 1
Mr G H S M and A Saif's Mooreed, 9st. 0lbs ...... Hoyt 2
Mr M G and A Nanji's Farewell........ Foster 3

Also ran.—Hermit 9st. 0lbs. Mosumma 8st. 11lbs, Umber 18st. 8lbs. Dilering 8st. 8lbs. Shahjehan 8st. 6lbs, Sabig 8st. 5lbs. Firdosi 8st. 2lbs. Erhan 7st. 11lbs. Gold 7st. 11lbs. Swazi, 7st. 10lbs. Young and Gazzle, Modesty 7st. 1lb.

3 to 1 against Mosumma, 4 to 1 Mooreed, 6 to 1 Hermit, Yerbo and Firdosi, 5 to 1 Shah Jehan, 10 to 1 and longer odds the others.

The Race.—Clever Boy showed out till the quarter mile was reached when Mooreed stole up and at the bend Hermit took the rails. Yerboo coming with a rush at the finish took command followed by Mooreed and Farewell. Won by a length, 3-4 between second and third. Time 1min. 28secs.

The Western India Stakes.—Rs. 10,000, out of which second receive Rs. 2,000, and the third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horse. Distance—1 1-4miles.

H. H. Aga Khan's br e g Arydale 7st. 7lbs. .... Heeroo 1
Lieut-Col D Urs' b aus v Trenton 7st 6lbs Melsom } Dead Heat
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's c aus m Loch Cleivedon 9st 10lbs .... Southall }
Dr Hart's Rifleman 9st. 4lbs .... Koops 3

Also ran: Child's Guide 9-12, Progredior 9-1, Stand Off 8-10, Blue Blood 8st 6lbs, Goldsmith 6st. 5lbs, Simon 7st 12lbs, Misty 6st 8lbs, Rifleman 6st 4lbs Cd 6st 9lbs, Planet 6st 0lbs. Cd 7st 3lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 against Stand Off, 5 to 1 Child's Guide, 7 to 1 Progredior, 10 to 1 Blue Blood, Arydale and Rifleman and longer odds the others.

There was a long delay at the post. Stand Off giving trouble in which Trenton and Rifleman also joined Progredier attended by Blue Blood, cut out the running and at seven furlongs Blue Blood took command with Planet next. Entering the straight Trenton, Rifleman and Ayrdale came up with Loch Cleivedon and got into line with Child's Guide on the rails. At the distance Ayrdale snatched this position, the former falling back. It was a grand finish. Ayradale on the rails close locked and under the whip just managed to win by a nose from Trenton and Lock Clevedon with Rifleman a short head off. Time—2mins. 14secs.

The Poona Derby.—W. A. and Penalties. Distance—1½ miles.

Aga Shah's Arbistan 8st 7lbs .... Robinson 1
Mr S A Wahed's Skylark 8st 3lbs ...Heeroo }
Mr Davies-Cooes Marquis II .... Ames } Dead Heat
Messrs G K and D D's Adonis .... Foster }

Also ran:—Moon 9st, Precious 8st. 13lbs, King Cobweb 8st 7lbs, Sahab 8st 6lbs, Random 8st 1lb, Faithful 9st, Hadur 7st 7lbs, Berlin 6st 7lbs.

Betting Evens Adonis, 2 to 1 Moon, 4 to 1 Arbistan, 6 to 1 Skylark, 10 to 1 and longer odds others.

Adonis led from Precious. Skylark soon took up the running and was the first in the straight. Half a furlong from home Arbistan came up under the whip winning by a length. Coming from the outside Marquis tied with Skylark for third place Adonis half a length off. Time—2mins 57secs.

The International Plate.—Rs. 2,500; a Handicap for ponies 14st. 1lb and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs G K and D D's Veera 6st 6lbs ...... Melsom 1
Mr J D Scott's Yankee Boy 8st 4lbs .... Ames 2
Mr Kelso's Russley Rose 8st 11lbs .... Robinson 3

Also ran:—Ping Pong 7st 7lbs., Olga 6st. La France 6st.

Betting: Evens Yankee Boy, 5 to 4 Russley Rose and Veera, 8 to 1 the others.

Veera led out by two lengths with Ping Pong in attendance. At the bend Russley Rose and Yankee Boy came up but Veera kept on and shaking off the challenge of Yankee Boy won by 3-4 lengths. A head separated second and third. Time—1min. 4 2-5secs.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 9TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, Captain E. Spicer, R. N. R., arrived in harbou ron Saturday morning with the English Mail of the 9th instant. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

MacLeod, Mr and Mrs A D
Swinton-Browne, Capt and Miss
Compton, Mrs and child
Musket, Mr J M
Musket, Miss G
Musket, Miss J
Carlyon, Lt
Sarty, Mr
Maclean, Mr A De V
Leslie-Jones, Mr and Mrs F
Thomas, Mr A C
Yule, Lt R A

FROM MARSEILLES.

Selkirk, Mr A
Cowley, Mr W D F and Miss
Slacke, Mr F A and Mrs
Wahn, Mrs
Smith, Major F A
Pease, Major H F
Hughes, Capt and Mrs J E
MacLaughlin, Mr H
Tyler, Capt and Mrs F C
Duff, Maj-Genl and Mrs B
Cockburn, Mr E D
Tyler, Miss A M
Postwalla, Dr B S
Hulbert, Lt T E
Anderson, Lt E C
Mayne, Mr E M
Bruce, Mr D
Spence, Capt A H
Spence, Hon Mrs
Williams, Miss
Maxwell, Maj and Mrs R
Voyle, Major H E
Hughes, Capt E M
MacLaren, Mr
Higgins, Mr E
Gass, Mr H A
Marland, Lt H
Garratt, Lt-Col and Mrs F S
Gallop, Mr F
Milton, Mr J
Reichenlaek, Mr A
Yale, Capt F C
Colombowalla, Mr M
Macnairn, Mr R H
Holland, Mr C F
Chaitty Bert, Mr and Mrs
Chaitty Bert, Secretary
Byrne, Mr T
Mein, Mr C H
Mittra Mr
Nixon, Lt E
Acland, Troyte, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Hara, Mr Y
Bealson, Lt-Col
Mansell, Lt-Col
Abbott, Mr E
Porter, Miss E
Bidie, Capt and Mrs G
Morrow, Mr H E

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Fernandes de Chaby Capt
Barross Mr and Mrs J C A

FOR PORT SAID—Chalkby, Mr H F.

FROM ADEN.

Parker, Mr J
Dinshaw, Mr S C
Patel, Mr and Mrs D P
Patel, Mr B C and infant
Dhondo, Vittoba
Dunn, Br
Robinson, Br
Hepworth, Mr H J
Sweet, Mr R J
Summer, Mr J D

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE-CHASES.

THIRD DAY, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER, 26.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The September Flate—Fotheringay, Strathpey, Amplify Magician, Planet, Psalm.

The Breeders Plate—Lady of Quality, Moonlight, Louis.

The Be owin Plate—Officer, Nero, Skylark, Silvermane Vasco.

The Warowrie Plate—Officer, Ptarmigan, Young Shahfn Tommy Titus Tarang, Tegris, Malabar, Mooreed, Reflector Brigand, Kour Sahib, Arab Maid, Salama,

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The Paris correspondent of the "Standard" states:—I understand that, upon the motion of the French Government, an International Conference will shortly meet at The Hague to discuss the important question of the status of ambulances or hospital ships in time of naval warfare.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

SHROPSHIRES vs. SEAFORTHS.

IN the last of the semi-finals played on the Cooperage on Saturday afternoon, the Shropshire Light-Infantry were pitted against the Seaforth Highlanders and fully maintained the great things that were expected of them by a large majority of backers, though at any time they looked very much like being beaten by the Highlanders. Both teams played up in fine form, the Seaforths exercising great judgment and coolness in their passing. The forward line of the Shropshires exhibited great staying powers, particulraly in the second half, pressing home their attacks with great vigour, and it is practically to the forcing game they played that their win may be attributed.

The Seaforths began the attack and immediately pressed vigorously. Tufft's final shot, however, went wide. From the goal kick the Seaforths continued on the aggressive, but the Shropshire back division now seemed well on the alert and neatly cleared. "A foul" against a Seaforth forward brought hostilities in favour of the Shropshires. Olliver broke through an opening and eventually centreing Bryan sent in a hot one which found the net. From the resumption, Leys got away, but nearing the Shropshire goal "hands" against one of his own forwards reversed the order of play. The reverse, however, lasted only a couple of minutes and the Highlanders were once more on the "go" and obtained a corner. This was followed almost immediately by another corner. Two more vigorous attacks by the Highlanders resulted both times in the ball going wide. Determinedly the Seaforths continued pressing, and a "free" at this juncture put them to even better advantage. A smart rush up the left wing, and thus the ball was centred to Tufft, who netted and thus equalised matters. The resumption found the Shropshires pressing, but "hands" against one of their forwards again altered the position. Some very good judgment in passing on the part of the Seaforth forwards brought the game once more in their favour, when the half-time whistle was piped, the game being

ONE ALL.

Changing ends the Shropshires pressed, but were promptly repulsed, the back division of the Seaforths accounting for the relief. After pressing for a while, "hands" against the Seaforth left wing altered the venue of hostilities and a skirmish in front of the Seaforth goal followed, the sphere finally going wide. From the goal-kick the Seaforths, went dashingly at it till nearing the Shropshire "25" line they were dispossessed and the war carried back into their own ground. Several strong invasions on the Seaforth goal were now made and Olliver eventually succeeded in notching the winning goal for his side. With only a few minutes left to play, the game became intensely exciting, and though the Highlanders made several attempts to equalise, they failed and the match terminated as follows:—

SHROPSHIRES........................ 2 Goals.
SEAFORTHS........................ 1 Goal.

The teams were represented as follows:—

SHROPSHIRE L. I.—Goal: Sergt Willie; Backs: Pte. Andrews and Lce-Corpl. Stapleton; Half-backs: Pte. Evans, Pte. Roberts, and Sergt. Humphreys; Forwards: Pte. Olliver, Pte. Ledgett, Pte. Bryan, Lce.Corpl. Graham and Pte. Skyrme.

SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.—Goal: Pte Fairbairn; Backs: Pte. Thomson and Lce-Corpl. Stephens; Half-backs: Pte. Hutchinson, Tullock and Leys; Forwards: Pte. Lennie, Macnamara, Tufft, Munnoch and Drummond.

REFEREE.—Mr. A. Crawford of the Calcutta Football Club.

PROTEST BY THE SEAFORTHS.

GAME TO BE RE-PLAYED.

After Saturday afternoon's game, the captain of the Seaforth team lodged a protest against the first goal scored by the Shropshires, putting forward an "offside" plea. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Rovers' Football Tournament was held in consequence yesterday morning, at which representatives of both the teams were present. After a careful enquiry into the matter, it was ruled that the game should be replayed on Monday. This entails the final game being prolonged to tomorrow (Tuesday).

PLAGUE POLICY.

WRITING on the subject so far back as June, we suggested, says the "Pioneer," that the time had come for a fresh view of the policy of Government in regard to plague, and, above all for a thorough and so far as possible exhaustive study of the etiology of the disease. This seems to be the conclusion arrived at by the Punjab Government also which recently addressed the Government of India on this very point. It was pointed out that further enquiry on scientific lines into the origin and spread of plague seemed offer the only chance of acquiring real knowledge as to the best means of preventing or checking it; and that with this end in view the services of medical men of the highest reputation in England or on the Continent should be obtained to enquire into the etiology of the disease in different parts of India. These experts would work independently in districts where plague was prevalent and their conclusions would have the value always attaching to separate investigation. The proposal has we understand, been accepted by the Government of India, and it will remain for the Secretary of State to sanction it and select the men. Expense in this matter is really of minor consideration: absolutely the best medical and scientific men must be engaged, and we doubt not that their services can be obtained. The Punjab alone can find employment for three such experts, while in the Bombay Presidency, the United Provinces and elsewhere, others could profitably be set to work. We welcome this action on the part of Government as the most practical step that could have been taken, and it will certainly win full public approval. It will soon become widely known among the educated Native classes, and those again can use their influence to re-asure the mass of the people in plague areas. The fight with the disease must not be given up, for the adoption of a policy of despair might have disastrous results.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge, Commander St. L. S. Warden, sailed yesterday evening for Berbera. She carried the 33rd Punjabis for service in Somaliland, consisting of 13 officers, 753 non-commissioned officers, and men, 118 public and 35 private followers 13 horses, and 8 ponies. The Regiment was brought to Bombay in two special troop-trains from Jubbulpore and embarked from the Sassoon Dock. The following are the names of the officers:—Major Falcoln (Commanding) Major Robinson, Captain Harrison, Lieutenant Bansford, Adjutant Batten, 2nd Lieutenants Etheridge, Plowden, Gale, Adams and Landdire, Lieutenant Maxwell and medical officer.

How to Keep Cool.
All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.
A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.
Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. HINDU GYMKHANA.

THE return match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Hindu Gymkhana was played on the ground of the former on Saturday and resulted in an open draw. The game would have been a most-interesting one, had time admitted of its being played to a finish, and it seems a pity that a whole day cannot be devoted to such an important fixture as this. Milne lost the toss for once in a way, and the Hindus took first service of a wicket that at the start was perfect, but which had commenced to show signs of wear when the Gymkhana were batting. It was not a wicket that afforded the bowlers any assistance to speak of, and consequently runs came quickly, especially when the Hindus were batting, the 100 going up after 55 minutes' play and their total of 160 taking less than an hour and three-quarters to make. With the exception of Agasker and Date, all the Hindu batsmen who went in reached double figures, C. V. Mehta heading the scores with 54. He should, however, have been given out when he had scored 7 stopping a straight pitched ball from Coombs, with his leg, but the umpire gave him not out. He made no further mistakes and in partnership with Pai who retired after making 30, showed the brightest cricket of the afternoon. Baloo (14 not out) and Dhargalkar (10 not out) were well set when the innings was declared closed and would probably have put up a big score. Telang made 18 and Talpade 12, but neither of them were seen at their best. Coombs was the most successful bowler for the Gymkhana and his figures—3 wickets for 61 runs—on such a wicket were not bad. The Gymkhana had a little over an hour and a quarter in which to bat, and started so well that in half an hour they had not only put defeat out of the question, but made an even draw certain. Powell and Dawson were the first batsmen and had scored 18 together when the latter succumbed to a curly ball from Baloo. Carnegy joined Powell and no other wicket fell until the total had been brought to 50 when Powell who had previously given a chance was smartly caught by Agasker off Talpade's bowling. The Major was now joined by Aston, and the pair for some time played the bowling with the greatest confidence until with the total at 70, a ball from Talpade got round the former's defence. It was his last match in Bombay, as he shortly proceeds to Poona with his regiment which will be stationed there for the next few years. Far and away the most stylish bat in this season's Gymkhana eleven, which if results go for anything is the best that has represented the Gymkhana for eight years. Major Carnegy's loss will be severely felt. For years he has been one of the mainstays of the Gymkhana, and his long and honorable connection with Bombay cricket extending, with hardly a break, over a period of 20 years has been marked by many brilliant performances with bat and ball, for in his younger days the Major was a successful trundler. The only consolation the many friends he leaves behind in Bombay will have lies in the hope that he will revisit the scene of his old triumphs next season with the Poona Gymkhana team. It must be extremely gratifying to this popular cricketer to know that in his last season he has thoroughly maintained his reputation and is third in the batting averages, being only beaten by A. H. S. Aston, and A. P. Y. Langhorne. The following are the scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr Agasker, b Coombs	7
Mr Telang, c L Carroll, b Coombs	18
Mr Talpade, b Coombs	12
Mr C V Mehta, b Powell	54
Mr Pai, retired ill	30
Mr Date, b Ainsworth	7
Mr Baloo, not out	14
Mr Dhargalkar, not out	10
Mr Prabhaker } Did not bat	
Mr Shete } Did not bat	
Mr Purshotam } Did not bat	
Extras	8
Total for 5 wkts...	160

(Innings declared closed.)

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr Powell, c Agasker, b Talpade	23
Mr Dawson, b Baloo	11
Major Carnegy, b Talpade	22
Mr Aston, not out	21
Mr L Corroll, c Telang, b Baloo	6
Mr Clark, not out	4
Mr Coombs } did not bat	
Lieut H O Carroll } did not bat	
Mr Ainsworth } did not bat	
Captain Macdonald } did not bat	
Mr Milne } did not bat	
Extras	5
Total for 4 wkts......	92

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O	M	R	W
Mr Coombs	13	2	61	3
Mr Milne	9	1	29	0
Mr Powell	7	1	22	1
Mr Ainsworth	8	1	37	1
Mr Clark	4	1	3	0

HINDU GYMKHANA.

	O	M	R	W
Mr Baloo	16	4	35	2
Mr Mehta	5	0	22	0
Mr Date	3	0	6	0
Mr Talpade	8	3	24	2

MUCH ABOUT LITTLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The debate raised on my motion on the Indian Budget on the 12th inst. on the Tibet Expedition has been copiously noticed in the papers here, of all shades of opinion, and even where they did not agree with my proposal that a substantial portion of the expense of the expedition should be born by the British Exchequer, they justified and sympathised with that suggestion as a legitimate matter for Parliamentary consideration from the Indian point of view. But some extreme Radical writers have sent abroad the strange misrepresentation that the wording of my motion was such as could not find support from the Radicals. Of course this sort of party reading of the motion is understood here and so needs no refutation. But in India it may be taken as impartial comment, and I therefore feel called upon to make this brief explanation.

When I drew the Ballot on Tuesday, the 9th August, I gave notice of my motion in a full House, reading it in extenso, and it was received with cheers on both sides. Within five minutes, before handing it at the Table, I showed it to Mr. Herbert Roberts, who was to second it, and he approved of it saying nothing could be better worded. While we were talking about it a prominent Radical leader happening to be within hearing, also read the motion and said it was very good. It appeared on the notice paper on the following Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

It was not until Friday noon, just as the Budget Debate was to commence that I heard any difference of opinion on the "wording" of the motion. It seems that by that time some extreme Radicals who had hoped to make the motion a pivot for attacking Government "on the merits" of the expedition, had discovered that it was confined only to the question of expense and that if it was carried it would not condemn the expedition itself.

To those with whom I could have brief interchange of views on the spot, I pointed out that my object in submitting the motion was to secure a measure of relief for India from the burden of its whole cost. But they did not care for that. What they wanted was a parting shot at Government before the end of the Session. What I wanted was to serve the Indian interest most affected by the expedition, by seeking substantial relief for her against the payment of its whole cost.

But nothing short of the condemnation of the expedition would satisfy these gentlemen. Suppose I had worded my motion to that effect, and even if it had been carried,—a most improbable contingency,—the net result would have been that these gentlemen would have had delight and gratification of defeating the Government, and to India not a rupee worth of gain would have accrued.

This incident once against illustrates that all the mealy-mouthed friendship for India which some extreme Radicals always profess is merely a party dodge to use India for pouring abuse on their opponents Let every politician in India ask himself, was it not the duty of every true friend of India, whatever his views regarding the expedition itself, to have supported a motion by which it was sought to reduce the burden of its cost on India?

I might further point out that no Radical front bench member was in the House during the debate, except Sir Henry Fowler, and that neither the official leaders nor any member of the Liberal party had put down a motion on Tibet, although it was quite open to them to do so. This, together with the fact that they abstained from voting on my motion, proves to demonstration that they did not want to commit themselves to the course suggested in my motion lest on a similar occasion in future, if they happened then to be in power they should be bound by their action to relieve India of a like burden.—Yours, &c.

M. M. BHOWNAGGREE.

London, September 1.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR AT HAMBURG.

THE Emperor William arrived at Hamburg on Sept. 6. In reply to a speech delivered by the Burgomaster his Majesty returned thanks for the welcome accorded to him, and said he was delighted that the manœuvres had afforded himself and the Empress an opportunity of visiting Hamburg.

The Emperor recalled his visit of Oct. 18, 1899, and the speech he delivered on that occasion, in which he appealed to the German people for the creation of a great German navy. This appeal had not remained unheard, and its success was to be seen in the flower of the German navy which now lay at anchor at the mouth of the Elbe. The German people was entitled to keep here the fleet which it needed to protect its interest. Nobody would prevent it from being entrusted to the people according to the latter's will and pleasure. The parade of the previous day would have made it clear to many what an army and a navy meant. The regiment which marched past at that parade had a history, and had liberally given of their life and blood once more to unify the German Fatherland and found the empire. To the fact that the army trained by his grandfather was, in the hour of danger, a sharp weapon that he could wield, the German people owed its reunification; and since the German people had been one, and the Fatherland fully equipped, there had been peace. In order to emphasise the military character of the day, the Emperor added he had given orders that the three regiments in garrison in the Hansa cities should in future bear the names of these cities. In conclusion, his Majesty expressed his conviction that God would give him the strength to preserve the German people in peace with the aid of his gallant regiments.

The Emperor's speech to the citizens of the Hanseatic town of Hamburg says the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard," was as original as are generally all his Majesty's public utterances, and regarded by his subjects as essentially sympathetic of the character of their Sovereign. His Majesty's designation of himself as "an old acquaintance" of the inhabitants of Hamburg, as opposed to the curious sounding but constitutionally correct' phrase "strange Sovereign," has doubtless given intense pleasure to his Hanseatic admirers. The adjective friend or strange in the sense of foreign, would strike the average public as almost incomprehensible: but to the Hamburgher the phrase sounds only natural, and by using it the Emperor once more showed his tact in openly admitting to his entertainer that their real Sovereign is their chief burgomaster. No one in the world is prouder of his title of free citizen than the man of Hamburg and the Emperor could not have found a surer way of pleasing, and at the same time flattering, his audience than by referring to the peculiar position enjoyed by the inhabitants of the free Hanseatic towns. Hardly, however, had he thus happily expressed himself than he proceeded to draw the attention of his hearers to their duties towards their State in the matter of the maintenance of the German army and the German fleet. In this reference to the upkeep of the combined forces the "Tageblatt" sees a clear intimation that a call for further sums will be made in due course, and it also reads in the use of the words "no one will wish to hinder the completion of them" an unmistakable allusion to the attitude of England. On this subject doubtless much will yet be said and written here.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" says that the new Austro-Italian commercial treaty is reported to be practically concluded in all essential points.

CRETE AND THE POWERS.

PRINCE GEORGE'S MISSION.

Prince George of Greece arrived in Paris on Sept. 5. The "Matin" states that, although the object of his visit has been kept secret, it is probable that the Prince intends to approach the Government to induce it to support his plea for the annexation of Crete to the kingdom of Greece. Prince George left Paris on Sept. 7 for Vienna. His Highness will return to the French capital next week, after M. Delcasse's return from his holidays, when he will have an interview with the French Foreign Minister. Discussing the object of the Prince's mission, which is to secure the annexation of the island of Crete to the kingdom of Greece, the "Petit Parisien" says:—It appears that European diplomacy has given the Prince's propositions a somewhat cold reception. We understand that Prince George has no chance of succeeding in his mission just at present. There is no doubt that the Prince's chief supporter is to be found in Nicholas II. of Russia. If the St Petersburg Cabinet had its hands free, and if all its present preoccupation were not elsewhere than in the Eastern Mediterranean, the claims put forward by the Governor of Crete would have a much more serious chance of being successful. But it can be understood that for the present the Russian Chancellerie is desirous of avoiding any diplomatic friction and even any change in a region in which it is closely interested. The Prince's most powerful advocate deems it his duty to remain silent. Therefore it is hardly for France to break that silence when by so doing she might be acting contrary to the wishes of her ally and in any case bringing her into an affair which she would prefer to see postponed. In all probability Prince George will be given to understand that any haste would be an error. In regard to the attitude of the other interested Powers, Austria will remain firm while Germany, closely in touch with Turkey will try to maintain the "status quo" as long as possible. Italy fearing Pan-Hellenic action in Albania has no desire to see the annexation, while England also has no reason to favour it, probably fearing that Suda might become a dangerous arsenal in the hand of a State which would become eventually the ally of Greece. Therefore it seems to us that Europe is against the annexation and it is considered that Prince George will merely have made a voyage of inquiry which will be sterile of immediate results.

The "Politische Correspondenz" learns from Rome that "Prince George was there clearly given to understand that the four protecting Powers of Crete are unanimous in rejecting any alteration in the political or constitutional status quo of the island for the present. The Powers saw themselves compelled to decline the former demand of Prince George for the annexation of Crete to Greece, and they have additional reasons for adhering to their view, afforded by the condition of affairs in the Balkans and by the imperative necessity, arising from the Russo-Japanese war, of avoiding any and every territorial change in Eastern Europe, and even an attempt at a change."

The popular demand for union in Crete is not so genuine or so pressing as Prince George would have the world believe, and, says the Vienna correspondent of the "Standard," the Cretans perhaps would be less impatient than the Prince were it not that he himself under the influence of the Press in Greece, constantly urges on their minds the necessited imiate of my union.

MACEDONIA.

According to the Pester Lloyd, the Porte has accepted, at last, the proposal of Austria-Hungary and Russia for an increase in the number of gendarmerie officers. Austria-Hungary will appoint, therefore six additional officers and 10 or 12 non-commissioned officers at an early date. As Russia, France, England, and Italy probably do the same, there is a prospect that the number of foreign officers and non-commissioned officers of the Macedonian gendarmerie will soon be adequate to the task of reorganisation and control of the force.

MOROCCO.

The Tangier correspondent of the "Times" says that the protests of the British Government have failed to elicit the least satisfaction in El Menebhi's case. El Menebhi is unable to leave his Tangier residence for fear of arrest or assassination, and the confiscation and ensuing pillage of his property have caused him great suffering. Our correspondent has private information from Fez that the Sultan and his viziers understand that the British Government does not intend to take any serious action in the matter, and they are therefore continuing their unwarrantable course.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, September 26.

1 The Electrical Engineer Company will parade at the Apollo Bunder, to-morrow to proceed to Oyster Rock, for Technical Instructions.

2 There will be a lecture by the Adjutant on "Coast Defence" at the B V A Club on Thursday next the 29th instant at 5-45 p.m.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

THE "Times" says:—We are able to announce that, by an arrangement concluded with the literary executors of the late Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. W. F. Monypenny has undertaken the duty of editing the Life and Letters of that distinguished statesman. All the papers that passed to the literary executors, and also Lord Rowton's papers, have been placed at the disposal of Mr. Monypenny, who will be grateful if any who possess interesting documents relating to Lord Beaconsfield will forward them to him at "The Times" Office, Printing-house-square, E.C. Any documents so forwarded will be carefully kept and returned.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

"GREAT BATTLE."

KUROKI REPORTED ENGAGED NEAR MUKDEN.

PORT ARTHUR ATTACKED.

RUSSIANS AGAIN REPULSE THE ASSAILANTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

General Kuropatkin has found himself so hard pressed by his terrible enemy that if a report which reaches Paris from St. Petersburg is correct, he has found it necessary to leave a strong force before Mukden to engage the Japanese while he himself continues his flight northward with his main army. This rearguard and General Kurski's army are reported to be engaged in a great battle. A telegram received in St. Petersburg says that fighting continues without interruption.

Although there is no confirmation of this battle it is quite likely to be correct, for the Russian retreat is being made in most disastrous circumstances. The Japanese have pressed them closely, and shelled them continually. To get safely away to Tieling where it is believed he will make a stand it is highly probable that Kuropatkin will be obliged to leave behind him sufficient troops to occupy the attention of the Japanese. Or it may be that that portion of the Russian army which is engaged was cut off and obliged to fight.

The wildest rumours are current in St. Petersburg. Stories are circulated that the Japanese Army has been defeated, General Kuroki killed, and two Japanese general captured.

The Japanese made another attack on Port Arthur on the 3rd inst., but were replused again. The Russians are making a splendid defence, very little progress being made by the assailants.

Japanese cruisers have been bombarding Korsakovsk, Saghalien, and firing at the wrecked cruiser Novik.

THE REPORTED BATTLE.

KUROPATKIN'S REARGUARD SAID TO BE ENGAGED,

Paris, Thursday.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" this morning states that a great battle is in progress before Mukden the 1st corps of General Meyendorff and the 17th under General Bilderling being engaged against General Kuroki's forces.

Both the Russian corps are it is stated under the chief command of General Meyendorff.

General Kuropatkin is proceeding with the main army to Tieling.

Reuter's version of this telegram says that General Kuropatkin's rearguard is twelve and a half miles from Mukden.

St. Petersburg, Thursday.

The Russian army is concentrated around Mukden. Its rearguard reaches about seventeen miles southwards and is in constant contact with the enemy. Fighting continues without interruption.

Despatches arriving in St. Petersburg from correspondents at Mukden speak of the existence of various rumours of what is happening at the front, all of which lack anything like confirmation. One story is to the effect that the Japanese army have suffered a defeat and that General Kuroki has been killed.

According to another rumour two Japanese Generals, who, however, are not mentioned by name have been made prisoners with their forces.

Another story gives it that the Russians have retired and that an artillery battle is in progress along the line of railway. According to a Chinese report the Japanese are now occupying the heights [illegible] with the road, and General Nodzu is Kuroki, [illegible] Mukden in the tracks of General

The Berlin correspondent of the "Novoe Vremya" yesterday stated that the [illegible] say their intention is to take Mukden and [illegible] rest until the spring. The decisive battle will probably take place near Harbin. Throughout the winter reinforcements will be hurried to the front.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" says he has reason to believe that Generl Kuropatkin may decide to stand at Tieling, forty-five miles north of Mukden, on the Harbin line. The position of Tieling offers an excellent series of natural fortification.

"JAPANESE FORCE CUT UP."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Peti Journal" telegraphs under Wednesday's date:—"In the course of last night Cossack cavalry cut up a strong detachment of Japanese which had ventured within ten versts (seven miles) of Mukden.

"The road is free. The retreat is being effected under less difficult conditions the Japanese not having found positions on which to place their artillery so as to continue their fire upon the Russian troops. The Japanese pursuit continues, but less vigorously."

INCAPABLE OF FURTHER MARCHING.

It is believed in St Petersburg that the Russians are absolutely exhausted and physically incapable of marching further than Mukden. It is presumed that the Japanese are also overcome with fatigue. In short it is thought that both sides have reached the limit of humun endurance, and that a temporary relaxation of their efforts may therefore be expected. The next act in the war apparently depends upon the staying powers of the Japanese.

A despatch from Mukden to the "Agenzia Libera" states that several of the Russian detachments of troops have refused to continue their march towards the north, being absolutely overcome with fatigue. General Kuropatkin, it is stated, has left the troops in the small fortifications about Mukden.

IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

It is reported in Rome that, following General Kuropatkin's instructions, Mukden has since Sunday been transformed into a state of siege, although it is believed the Russians are disposed to retreat further north. Five thousand Chinaman have been employed to demolish the houses and bridges, and even trees which might favour the advance of the Japanese, thus leaving free range for cannon, especially from the left bank of the Hunhan River, to prevent as long as possible the passage across.

GREAT QUANTITIES OF PROVISIONS CAPTURED.

A Rome telegram says that in their hurried retreat the Russians were not always able to transport or destroy provisions, and in consequence a great quantity fell into the hands of the enemy. At Pankiapu the Japanese captured 132 wagons containing victuals and 38 others loaded with ammunition. They also took at Changkiapusze 97 field cannon, mostly unspiked, and several thousand rifles revolvers, and swords, but as the Russian horses attached to the wagons had been killed, the Japanese are finding it extremely difficult to transport the booty owing to the fact that they themselves are badly in need of horses.

THE MIKADO'S MESSAGE.

The Mikado's massage of congratulation to the army on the victory of Liao-yang is of unprecedented length (says the "Times" corespondent at Tokio). It speaks of the end of the war as still far distant.

Marshal Oyama says that the spirits of the troops are high in spite of ten days' continuous fighting, in the course of which they forced several strongly fortified lines with heavy sacrifices.

TWO MORE ARMY CORPS.

St. Petersburg, Thursday.

Two army corps are being mobilised at Vilna. Kieff, Kazan, and Odessa. They will start for the front simultaneously.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR

Chifu, Thursday.

Chinese from Port Arthur report that the Japanese on September 3 attacked certain positions on the east and west flanks of the Russians, who allowed them to approach to within a short distance, when they opened a heavy fire, compelling the Japs to retreat after three hours' fighting. There was a clash between cavalry regiments terminating in the Japanese retreat.

Wei-hai-wei, Thursday.

Firing at sea was heard here last night. Boats which were outside the harbour report having seen flashes distinctly.

The latest details concerning the Russian fortifications around Port Arthur have been secured by the Tientsin correspondent of the "Telegraph." Forts of the latest modern construction have been excavated in Crest Hill, 400 to 600 feet in elevation. The foundations are of concrete and the guns are skilfully protected by armour-plate covering. In view of a possible attack from within numerous lighter guns have been trained inwards.

The Russian forts are known by numbers, but have been renumbered in order to confuse spies. The main line of forts to the east, north, and north-west are average distance of two miles from the railway station, and connected with wire entanglements and entrenchments.

The correspondent then gives details of the armaments on each fort. He goes on to say that the approximate Japanese position is entrenched before the main line of forts. The only battaries that have been captured are two in the vicinity of Chi-kwan-shan Fort and the field-gun forts north of Pigeon Bay and Liao-ti-shan lighting-house. Experts regard Port Arthur as impregnable if properly garrisoned and supplied.

KORSAKOVSK BOMBARDED.

St. Petersburg, Thursday.

Two Japanese cruisers bombarded Korsakovsk, Saghalien, yesterday, and fired torpedoes at the sunken cruiser Novik. No attempt was made at landing. Korsakovsk is defended by coast batteries.

RUSSIAN "PIRATES."

HOW TAE BRITISH CRUISER DELIVERED THE TSAR'S ORDER.

A Reuter's special telegram, describing the delivery of the Tsar's order to the Smolensk and Petersburg by H. M. S. Forte, says that the commander of the Petersburg explained in fluent English that the presence of the cruisers of Zanzibar was due to stress of weather, and on that account only one steamer had been searched.

The Smolensk had only 300 tons of coal on board as she had cruised off the Cape for a month in continuous bad weather.

The Russian Captain stated that they would leav forthwith.

Apparently after-events explained the anxiety of the Russians to prevent the Forte from seeing their collier, which the Russians would have stopped out of sight had they been able to do so.

The Petersburg saluted the British flag with twenty-one guns.

Captain Skalasky asked for permission te coal at Zanzibar. Captain Dundas replied that it would be necessary for him to refer to his home Government.

BALTIC SQUADRON.

TO BE REVIEWED BY THE KAISER.

St. Petersburg, Thursday.

The Tsar left for Kronstadt this morning to inspect the Baltic Squadron.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris "Journal" says the news of a review of the Baltic Squadron at Kiel by the German Emperor has now been confirmed. The Tsar, it is stated, will leave on board Admiral Rodjestvensky's vessel, which is to meet the Kaiser at the entrance to the Canal.

The two Emperors will then pass through the Canal together and on reaching the end will allow the whole of the squadron to file past them.

Rumours of a probable intervention by the German Emperor in the present war, says the correspondent, are now circulating under reserve.

THE PROSECUTION OF REGENT STREET PALMISTS.

LADIES' STORIES OF VISIONS.

Charles Fricker otherwise "Yoga," descrcribed as a character-reader, of Regent-street, was again at Marlborough street Police Court to answer charges of attempting to obtain money by false pretences from Dorothy Tempest, Annie Betts, and Charles Richards and with undertaking to tell fortunes. Mr Muir, who prosecuted, said the case hardly differed from that of "Keiro" and his wife, except that "Yoga" put himself, or pretended to put himself, into a hypnotic sleep and charged 10s 6d for something he "saw." It was a mere "maundering," and he saw a "man in a boat," or a "man on a horse," etc. He also used compasses and other mathematical instruments for the hands. The same witnesses as in the other case went to him and received different predictions as to the future.

Miss Tempest described a visit she paid to "Yoga." He took measurements of her hands with a pair of compasses and a card and subsequently said he could put himself into a hypnotic state. He sat down, she stated, on a chair with a cushion behind his head and shut his eyes. Putting his head on a table he asked her to place one of her hands on his. He then said he saw a "woman with blue spectacles who will try to injure you." He also saw her with another lady and gentlemen in a boat. She said she never went on the water. but he continued by describing the gentlemen, one of whom had a dark moustache, and stating that they were rowing her about a lake.

In reply to other questions she put, "Yoga," she added, said she would be successful by being spoken of in the papers, and that he saw the name Arnold very indistinctly as the gentleman she might marry. Requested to write a name, he put down John, but got no further.

Mr. Muir: Not even Smith?—No.

The witness said she then exclaimed: "Wake up! wake up:" and he did so.

Mr. Muir: Was he wide awake enough to take the fee?—Yes, quite; I gave him half a guinea, and left.

In cross-examination Miss Tempest could not say that the prosecution was undertaken by a certain newspaper. What "Yoga" said about her health in the past was true.

Mrs. Betts, the next witness, gave similar evidence. "Yoga," she said, told her money would be left her, and that she would be separated from her husband, who was vesy unkind at times, and spoke crossly to her. After "Yoga" had "gone to sleep" she continued, he said: "I see a man on horsback [illegible] down talking to a lady who is very handsome and dark. They are saying 'Good bye'" He then described the gentleman as her husband but as a fact her husband had given up riding. He then said: "I see a letter coming towards you in a blue envelope It has a big seal and the initials D D. I see you coming out of a house with a young lady who is good looking. She carries a basket, you are both going in a hansome cab and going through the streets to the rail way station. I see the tickets. They are marked 'maidenhead.'" He did not explain what that meant. She asked. "Where is my husband now? He replied: "Sitting down thinking."

Mr. Plowden: Of you?—" Of the other lady, I think."

Mrs Betts said she asked "Yoga" to describe her father, and got: "He is a tall man with whiskers each side, very active and clever, but he will not live very long." Her father, as a fact, died five years ago. He then attempted to tell her who gave her a brooch and described the person's initials as "W. H." The real initials were "J. P." He saw "W. H." "sitting down smoking a cigarette somewhere abroad, where it was very hot." After paying a guinea she left.

Cross-examined: She was paid by the solicitors of a certain paper to go to "Yoga."

In reply to questions by the magistrate, Mrs. Betts said that "Yoga," took five minutes to "go off" when putting himself into a hypnotic trance. He performed that operation by moving his shoulder about and taking long deep breaths. His voice then became very weak and low, almost a whisper.

Mr. Plowden: How did you wake him?—I said "Wake up."

Mr. Plowden; You did not have to tickle him with a straw?—No.

BRITAIN'S INCOME.

STRIKING FIGURES FROM COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

In 1902-3 the gross income of the nation that came within the purview of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue amounted to the colossal sum of £879,638,546. This astounding figure, which is the highest on record, and indicates an increase of over two hundred millions in ten years, does not, of course, include the thousands upon thousands of incomes below £160. The Commissioners' report for 1903-4, from which these facts are taken, shows that the deductions from the gross income in 1902-3, on account of premiums for life insurance, etc., amounted to £271,031,643, making the actual income on which the tax was received £608,606,903. For 1903-4 the estimated income on which tax was received is £6[illegible]1,000,000.

Income-tax payers contributed a total of £30,500,450 to the Exchequer in 1903-4. A penny of income-tax, which produced ten years ago £2,191,000, produced, when the tax was 11d. in the pound, £2,545,000, another record. In 1902, a penny produced £2,535,862.

The gross income of £879,638,546 is composed chiefly of the following items:—

Profits from	£
Lands	52,162,825
Houses	188,505,376
Occupation of lands (farmers' profits mainly)	17,541,703
British, Indian, Colonial and Foreign Government securities	46,121,448
Businesses, concerns, professions, employments, except those of a public nature	491,646,201
Salaries of Government, corporation, and public company officials	82,441,788

Noteworthy is the increase in salaries of Government, corporation, and public company officials. It represents a rise of £29,851,000 or 56·8 per cent., in ten years. Included in profits from businesses is 38 millions from railways in the United Kingdom, 20 millions from mines, 5½ millions from gas works, 4 millions from iron works, nearly 5 millions from water works, 3 millions from canals, 14 millions from railways out of the United Kingdom, 10 millions from coupons, and 9½ millions from Indian, Colonial, and Foreign securities other than Government.

Estate, probate, legacy and kindred duties paid last year reached the sum of £17,323,137, a decrease compared with 1902-03 of £952,547. The gross capital with which the department dealt as passing at death was £297,649,000

The Excise duties received amounted to £36,863,500. The receipts from beer duty amounted to £13,461,281, a decrease of £244,731, compared with the previous year, while the number of barrels upon which duty was paid fell from 35,978,699 in 1902-3 to 35,323,350 last year—a decrease of over 650,000. The number of barrels retained for consumption in the United Kingdom was 34,738,637, or over 630,000 less than the previous year. It is also estimated that the consumption of beer per head of the population, which was 30.34 gallons in 1902-3 was only 29.51 gallons last year.

The consumption of spirits per head of the population was 0.99 proof gallons, as compared with 1.03 proof gallons in 1902-3.

IRISH "DEVOLUTION."

LORD DUNRAVEN ON THE REFORM ASSOCIATION.

AN OPTIMIST ON CONCILIATION.

Lord Dunraven, the chief mover in the new Irish reform movement, is convinced that the spirit and sentiments that animated the Land Conference can be applied to other questions vitally affecting the future and prosperity of the country. That the Conference were able to come to a mutually satisfactory arrangement was, to my mind, a matter not nearly so important or so noticeable as the fact that there existed generally throughout the country amongst all classes so widespread a desire to see a mutually satisfactory arrangement arrived at, and, in fact, that a spirit of peace and conciliation was so widespread in the country, and as it appears to me, it was the fact of this desire to substitute peace and conciliation for perpetual warfare that has caused so much dismay amongst certain influential people in the country."

This he says in an interview in the Irish "Daily Independent, led to the formation of the new Association. The settlement hed been confined and restricted to a settlement of the land question, which is only one of the many questions affecting Ireland, and we thought it desirable that a sentiment which had been thus restricted should have an opportunity at any rate of voicing itself and making itself articulate in other direction. As to the programme put forward by the Irish Reform Association, it is, of course somewhat vague."

BROAD PRINCIPLES OF DEVOLUTION.

"We have affirmed the principle, he went on that a large measure of self-government should be conceded to Ireland for two reasons which we specify, namely that she is better able than anybody else to manage her own local business and that the devolution of the power to do so would relieve the Imperial Parliament of a mass of detailed business which it is unable often properly to consider. We state what I think will be acknowledged by every one that the whole system of Irish financial administration is extravagant and wasteful in the extreme; that the needs of the country are best understood by the people of the country, and that the moneys devoted to Irish purposes are not expended as the people of the country would desire. Those are the broad principles we have laid down and beyond that no reasonable man could possibly expect us to go,

DISUNION MEANS DESTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

"The close connection of the two islands appears to me absolutely essential for the welfare, at any rate, of Ireland. We are a producing country, and England is—and always must be—our customer, the purchaser of what we produce, and it is not good policy to quarrel with your best customer. The whole tendency of the age, in effect, is that units, however much they may differentiate in many matters, must combine for mutual protection and strength, and I believe the welfare of Ireland to be indissolubly bound up with the welfare and strength of the United Kingdom, and that the future of the United Kingdom depends in its turn upon the consolidation, the welfare and the strength of the Empire. From that Imperial connection Ireland cannot, in my opinion, be dissociated—any dissociation would involve the extinction, the destruction of Ireland. On the other hand" declared Lord Dunraven, "I believe that Ireland could obtain a large measure of self-government under two conditions:—First, that she asks for it nationally, and not sectionally, and as long as one class in the community is excluded, even though it be in a great minority, the demand cannot be national; the other condition being that Ireland's demands should be couched in a friendly spirit towards Great Britain and the Empire, and not in a spirit of undying and acrimonious hatred."

CO-OPERATION WITH THE NATIONALISTS.

Lord Dunraven is convinced that such reforms as are foreshadowed will meet with the support of moderate and progressive men of all classes, with whom he identifies himself. He does not see that the Nationalists will suffer in any way, even if the new scheme does not ultimately satisfy the people. He regrets the quarrelling in his country, and declares: "While we are all disputing and fighting about the exact measure of self-government that Ireland ought to have the race is disappearing under our eyes. I should say my impression is that these moderate reforms will satisfy the real material needs of the country and be enormously benefical to it; and I hope and think when her real interests are thus satisfied that she will be content, but if she is not I do not see that the position of those who are of a different opinion now, and demand much larger political changes than appear to me to be compatible with the welfare of the country can possibly be made any worse by having co-operated in obtaining these moderate reforms."

THE LAND ACT.

Former failures to make a national demand for reform are not to be quoted against Lord Dunraven. We must, he says, take the changed circumstances of to-day as we find them. "It seems to me that the Land Act of last year demonstrated two things: (1) the desire of the Imperial Parliament—all parties in England—to be generous towards Ireland and to assist her by every means in their power; and (2) the dynamic effect of any reasonable demand made nationally by Ireland and by nationally I mean not by any one class but by the representatives of all classes. That's the condition of things which makes the policy which may be broadly called the policy of reconciliation, practicable."

In further references to the Land Act he says: "I should consider the land question is practically settled, looking at it broadly. The land will be certainly transferred, and the system of dual ownership abolished. I do not mean to say that the Act is working satisfactorily in all its details, but in large questions like this it does not do to take too microscopic a view. You must look upon general results, I quite admit that the Act is working with more friction than I had hoped to be the case. There is every disposition on the part of landlords to see the evicted tenants reinstated, but I think that the expectations of the people have been enlarged beyond what was contemplated in the Land Conference report. The Congested Districts Board have purchased and have at their disposition a very considerable quantity of land and I should not be surprised if the difficulties of migration did not consist as much or more in the reluctance of the occupiers in the immediate district seeing their land handed over to strangers than in any difficulty in obtaining sufficient land for migration purposes. I don't think that it is fair or wise because the migration question is not proceeding as we should like to see it, and because the reinstatement of the evicted tenants is not proceeding as rapidly as we would wish, to jump to the conclusion without investigation that the blame is entirely on the part of the commissioners and the Congested Districts Board."

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

On the subject of higher education he had nothing to add to his letter. "I am" he said, "in favour of a national University—so much is, I think, due to Ireland—with a College for Catholics within that University." A solution of the education question was necessary to curtail the effects of sectarian bitterness.

Lord Dunraven stated at the end of the interview that he did not think the former landlords would leave as the result of the purchase scheme. "I admit that in all these matters I am, as some people say, hopelessly optimistic. I believe in the future of the country, and that the country will work itself out of all these difficulties and troubles if the people will have a little patience."

The Earl of Arran writes to the "Times" that the new association does not represent the opinions of the Unionist Party in Ireland as regards any extension in any way of self-government. And I further venture to hope that people in England will therefore not conclude that any change has arisen in the minds of Irish Unionists as to the grave dangers, both to the Empire and to Ireland herself. that would arise from the completion of the disastrous policy of Home Rule.

THE BOGUS BARONET.

A PLAN FOR HIS DESTRUCTION.

Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies does not approve of the proposals of the "Standard Council of the Baronetage," by which it is sought to purge the list of baronets of persons whose claim to the honour is, to put it mildly, dubious. His opinion is that such proposals are mischievous. He has a plan of his own, which he reveals in the "Times." "I would suggest that the Crown should notify, through the Press, that all persons now alive and usually accepted as baronets would not be required to prove their right to the dignity, except in certain cases, as to which due notification would be sent direct to the persons directly interested (that is, the 65 probably bogus claimants), that every person claiming to become a baronet 'by succession' after the date of the notification would be required to obtain a certificate of succession before his right to the title would be officially recognised. Any editor of a peerage book could point out the 65 'doubtful' claims, and the Home Office could send a formal notification in each case requiring the right to be proved within a certain specified period. Of the 65 it is a pretty certain fact that 50 or more would go by default. Similar notification would of course be sent in future on the death of any baronet. Then let the Crown once a year publish in the "London Gazette" a list of those people styling themselves baronet who have been notified to establish their right and have failed to comply. That list would certainly be republished in every newspaper in the United Kingdom, and the general public opinion, having certain knowledge to go upon, would quickly achieve the desired result, Bogus baronets would be at an end.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

Major-Gen. H. D. Hutchinson, C. I. E., the director of Staff duties under the Chief of the General Staff has issued his first report. It deals with the recent examination of officers for promotion.

In subject c, Major-Gen. Hutchinson states that 74 per cent. of those examined passed the ordeal successfully. In the cavalry 53 passed, out of 70 examined. A similar number of candidates came before the boards from the Royal Horse Art. and Royal Field Art. of whom 46 passed. In the Royal Garrison Art. there were 34 passes out of 46 examined. The Royal Engineers had no failures. The infantry provided a large number of failures—50 out of 408 examined. Of Army Service Corps officers 56 were examined and 15 failed. In regard to percentages 71·8 captains on home service passed, and 85·4 at foreign stations. Of subalterns 70·1 passed at home and 93·2 abroad. With reference to the better results from foreign stations Major-Gen. Hutchinson explains that a higher standard has probably been exacted by boards conducting examinations at home stations. With the exception of four cases, to which attention has been called, the director is of opinion that a very even standard has been maintained throughout the Army, both as regards the marking and the nature of the questions and problems set, considering that this is the first examination under the new regulations, He holds that, taken as a whole, the results are very satisfactory, showing as they do how large a proportion of officers now study their profession and are prepared to submit to exacting tests of their fitness to command.

In subject d the results generally are not considered to be by any means good, In military law and organisation and equipment a better standard was reached; but in military engineering the standard was by no means as high as it ought to have been. This is explained, perhaps, Major-Gen. Hutchinson thinks, by the new system under which, in these examinations, military engineering, tactics, and topography are taken together, and not in separate papers. This arrangement came into operation for the first time at the recent examination. Officers presenting themselves for the examinatinn did not appear to have sufficiently appreciated the importance of the change. In fact, many of the answers showed that each of the three subjects named had been studied separately, and that little attempt had, therefore, been made to treat the problems as situations only to be solved correctly by an intelligent application of the principles of all three subjects in combination. The examiners, it is pointed out, note a failure on the part of candidates to weigh correctly the possibilities and probabilities of the enemy's action under certain conditions, many ignoring the enemy altogether, and others giving him little or no credit for intelligence. This is an error to be corrected on future occasions. A good many of the subalterns examined failed to realise the power and mobility of mounted infantry. Other faults brought to notice by the examiners had reference to the lack of ability on the part of some officers to read the map, while others displayed complete ignorance of the procedure necessary in order to place troops on the map so that the dispositions could be easily understood. There was also in many cases an evidence of carelessness in the reading of questions. In military law the captains did exceeingly well. On the other hand, some of the subalterns failed in answering those questions which required the application of military law rather than the mere knowledge of it, In regard to organisation and equipment, the knowledge displayed was on the whole satisfactory. Magor-Gen. Hutchinson impresses upon officers the great importance of this subject, especially in the case of an army like ours, which has to fight under so many and such varying conditions.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—SEPTEMBER 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr J K Batten B Cov
Mr E A Lugard, B
Mr B HeatonB
Mr W Tate B
Mr C E Smith M
Mr E L Cappel CIE Bo Cov
Major R F Moore RA
Major F L Moore RA
Major F L Moore 3 Skinner's Horse
Capt K H Jackson IA
Capt V H Branson 88 Carnatic I
Capt H Ross 103 I
Capt S R Godkin IMS
Capt J W Cornwall IMS
Lieut A F Harper 84 Punj
Lieut H Barstow 38 Dogras
Lieut R M Carter IMS
Lieut G D Wright 98 L I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major W L Price IMS B 6 mo MC
Major J R C Colvin B furl to March 31 1905
Capt G Drage B special leave commuted into furl on M C and extended 6 mo
Mr H J Bell B Cov 6 mo furl
Mr W H L Impey CSI B Cov 2 mo furl
Mr J M Coode B 1 day's furl
Mr G B Goyder B leave on private affairs commuted into leave on MC and extended 3 mo
Mr P N A Lucas M 6 mo extraordinary leave on MC
Major F L Moore 3 Skinner's Horse 1 mo
Major R G Burton 94 Russell's I 3 mo MC
Major H Trevor 15 Sikhs till Jan 31 1905
Capt E J M Wood 99 Deccan I 2 mo
Capt H O'H Moore RE 3 mo MC
Capt J H Lloyd 3 G R 2 mo MC
Lieut G C I Robertson IMS 6 mo MC

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col D Ffrench-Mullen IMS B
Major P J Gordon B
Major R B Berkeley B
Major H A Browning B
Major W R Edwards CMG IMS B
Major C A Muspratt-Williams B
Mr W A L Rossignol B Cov
Mr A W Botham B Cov
Mr H W W Reynolds B Cov
Mr J M Coode B
Mr F H Todd B
Mr J E Fife B
Mr W J Riddell B
Mr G E Landon B
Mr L A Light B
Mr T Gregson B
Mr H Scott-Smith B
Mr T Avery B
Mr W H Rushton B
Mr E D Cockburn B
Mr A G Cardew M Cov
Mr J Scott M
Capt R S Pottinger Bo
Mr S W Edgerley CIE Bo Cow
Mr A Brookes Bo
Brig-Gen A W L Bayly CB DSO aide-decamp
Col H Mullaly RE
Col H M Rose DSO IA
Col S C F Peile IA
Col J S Willkins DSO IMS
Col E C W Mackenzie-Kennedy 61 Prs
Lieut-Col J B Edwards DSO 27 Lt Cav
Lieut-Col T H Haughton 80 CI
Lieut-Col F G Delamain 11 Lrs
Lieut-Col J W Cowley 7 GR
Major S B Smith IMS
Major H N Hilliard IA
Major A L Phillips STC
Major F O G Cardew 10th Hodson's Horse
Major G B Smith RGA
Major H T Brooking 81 Prs
Major E Grey STC
Major G M Evans 8 Rajpoots
Major R H Ewart STC
Major L G Watkins RA
Major S G Radcliff 93 Burma I
Major C A Fowler 22 Punj
Major R T Moore R A
Capt W S Traill KE
Capt A W Chitty 126 I
Capt A M Houston 55 Coke's Rifles
Capt F A Jacques 14 Sikhs
Capt G Barry Drew West Yorks Regt
Capt W G Cooper Poona Horse
Capt A O Lash 113 I
Capt H F Head RA
Capt G E Charles IMS
Capt F H Pigou 94 Russell's I
Capt W M R Brown 3 G R
Capt E S Hall 47 Sikhs
Capt M Williamson IA
Capt G Bidie IMS
Capt M MacKelvie IMS
Capt G Mackenzie 13 Lrs
Capt G A Straban 89 Punj
Capt C R Kelly RGA
Capt G Knowles 2 Lrs
Capt K E Nangle 96 Berar I
Lieut G Hutchinson 123 Rajpoots
Lieut W P A Hattersley-Smith RA
Lieut H M Davidson 36 Jacob's Horse
Lieut S G Goater Inspector of Army Schools
Lieut P B Kemble 4 Rajpoots
Lieut R G A Trail Q O Corps of Guides
Lieut C A James 126 Baloach I
Lieut A G Shea 51 Sikhs
Lieut J S Hooker 12 Prs
Second Lieut R E Harenc Unattached List for IA

COAL STRIKE PROSPECTS.

NEGOTIATION BETWEEN MASTERS AND MEN TO BE OPENED.

ONE of the chief topics on the Coal Exchange on Friday (September 2) was the prospect of a strike in the trade. Trouble has arisen in Lancashire and Scotland over the masters' intimation of a reduction in wages. The men at local meetings have expressed a determination to resist the demand, and the question of a strike has now been referred for discussion to the Miners' Conference which is at present sitting at Southport.

In the course of the day one or two firms doing a large trade in Scotch coal, including Messrs. Cory, received reassuring messages from Scotland. "We believe," one message ran, "that the trouble will blow over." This opinion, coming as it did, from one of the largest colliery proprietors in Scotland, had the effect of preventing any precipitate action in the raising of prices, but as it was not supported by any convincing informatiom, the general feeling was one of uncertainty and uneasiness, and definite news was being eagerly awaited.

"I have hope," said a prominent member of the Exchange, "that a settlement will be reached. In view of the near approach of winter there is room for compromise, either by masters agreeing to waive the demand for a few months until they see whether trade will improve, or by the men accepting the reduction for, say, three or four months, The colliery proprietors are fully justified, I think, in demanding a reduction in the present state of trade. In Yorkshire the men have accepted a reduction, in Wales a reduction has come about automatically, and wages have been lowered recently in Northumberland and Durham. The miners of Scotland and Lancashire are therefore in no worse a position than the others.

"In the event of a strike either in Scotland or Lancashire or both, prices, of course, would immediately go up."

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath, It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

HOME.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT occurred on Wednesday on board the gunboat Comet at Spithead. While a 4·7 in. gun was being fired, it exploded. Two seamen were killed on the spot, one received injuries which proved fatal shortly afterwards, and a petty officer and two seamen were badly hurt.

Cycling.—The first instalment of the world's championships under the auspices of the International Cyclists' Union was competed for on Saturday at the Cyrstal Palace. S. Jenkins (Wales) won the one lap professional scratch race, and R. Walthour (America) the 100 kilometre professional championship.

Golf.—The Irish Open Championship was won at Newcastle, county Down, on Saturday by Mr. J. S. Worthington, Mid Surrey, who beat Mr. J. F. Mitchell, of Musselburgh, by six holes up and four to play.

Ireland.—An official statement of the working of the Irish Land Act has been issued in Dublin, from which it appears that applications have been made to the Estates Commissioners for advances for the purchase of estates exceeding ten millions sterling; that the Commissioners have already sanctioned advances amounting to more than three millions; and that they expect, before November 1, to have sanctioned the balance of two millions available for expenditure during the first year of the operration of the Act.—The suspicion that certain members of the Government are in sympathy with the programme of the Reform Association is said to be shared by the extreme Nationalists as well as many Unionists.

Naval and Military.—A list of distinctions and promotions in connexion with the operations in Somaliland is published.—On Monday Sir J. French's expeditionary force which is invading Essex under the scheme prepared for the Army manœuvres, embarked at Southampton. On the morning before embarcation an extraordinary stampede of horses took place in the mounted infantry camp.

Police.—At Southwark Police-court, last week, the trustees of Spurgeon's Tabernacle were summoned for non-payment of the Education rate. The usual order was made.—At South-Western, on Monday, Henry Jones, a Wandsworth solicitor, was remanded on a charge of obtaining from the Wandsworth guardians a cheque for £937 with intent to defraud. On Tuesday, John Hutchinson, a chauffeur was committed for trial for furiously driving a motor-car.

Sir E Egerton, at present British Ambassador at Madrid, has been appointed Ambassador at Rome, and is to be succeeded at Madrid by Sir A Nicolson, at present British Minister at Tangier.

Sir Rennell Rodd has been appointed British Minister at Stockholm in the room of Sir W Barrington who retires from the Diplomatic Service.

The King left Marienbad on Friday on his return to London arriving on Saturday afternoon at 4·30 p.m. On Monday the King left London on a visit to Lord and Lady Savile at Rufford Abbey, Ollerton whence he is attending the Doncaster races.

Wills and Bequests.—Mrs. L. A. Evans, of Cheltenham, who died in July last, has bequeathed to various religious and charitable institutions sums amounting to £10,000.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—An alliance has been arranged between the ultra-protectionists and the Labour party, owing to the sinking of the fiscal issue by the Federal Coalition Ministry.—In the Federal House of Representatives in Melbourne, on Wednesday, Mr. Reid, the new Commonwealth Premier, made a statement outlining the policy of the Government.

Canada.—The Archbishop of Canterbury on Tuesday left Toronto for New York.—On September 1 a collision took place on the Canadian Pacific Railway, in which five persons were killed. The Viceregal party were in one of the trains but escaped almost without injury.

THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Roosevelt.—It is stated that Mr. H. H. Rogers has unsuccessfully tried to obtain assurances from Mr. Roosevelt that the United States Steel Corporation would not be prosecuted under the Sherman Act. It is also stated that Mr. Pierpont Morgan has promised Mr. Roosevelt the support of the Wall-street interest in the Presidential compaign.

Accident at St. Louis.—Seven persons have been killed and 25 injured at St. Louis in a collision between a passenger train and a street car.

FOREIGN.

Alpine Accidents.—Particulars have been received respecting an accident by which four Englishmen lost their lives while ascending the Petit Paradis peak on August 30.—On Friday, a carriage containing three London tourists went over the side of the Schollenen road, near Goschenen, and rolled down a steep ravine, One of the tourists was killed on the spot, and another had both legs broken, and afterwards died.

Morocco.—Our Tangier Correspondent says that the protests of the British Government have failed to elicit the least satisfaction in El Menebhi's case. The Moorish Goverament is returning to its former barbaric methods all over the country.

Russia.—An Imperial Ukase has been issued amending the provisions relating to the residential rights of Jews in Russia.—Senator Platonoff has been appointed Minister of the Interior and Chief of Police.

The War.—The fighting round Liao-yang last week was kept up with great obstinacy on both sides. It was only on Sunday morning, after repeated assaults that the Japanese succeeded in capturing the town. Whilst the Russian rearguard was offering a determined resistance to the Japanese, General Kuropatkin succeeded in withdrawing the bulk of his army northwards, an attempt to cut off his retreat by General Kuroki having apparently been unsuccessful. The losses of the Russians in the fighting round Liao-yang have been estimated at 16,000 men. The Japanese losses also were very heavy.—A telegram from Mukden of Monday's date, received in St. Petersburg, said that thebaggage trains ofthe Russian army were arriving there from Yen-tai. Constant rearguard actions were occurring. The main Japanese forces were pressing forward on the east, while smaller bodies were advancing on the west from the direction of the Liao River. The Japanese had appeared 13 miles from Mukden.—There is no official news from Japanese sources with reference to the movements of the armies in Manchuria since the Russian retreat on Mukden began, The St. Petersburg correspondents of the French journals state that General Kuroki's scouts are 12 1-2 miles east of Mukden. General Kuropatkin reported on Tuesday evening that all was well and that he was not afraid of being surprised. The hospital trains are being sent to Kharbin, The rearguard has abandoned Yen-tai. The rearguard fighting continues, and the Japaneseare advancing by all the eastern roads with a formidable artillery.—A Mukden telegram of Tuesday says that part of the Russian army which is retreating on that town by the wagon-road is in danger of being cut off. The Russian artillery has taken to the hills, where it is moving on a line parallel with the Japanese and protecting the flank of the retreating army. The main army is evacuating Mukden and moving northward.—A Reuter despatch of Wednesday from St. Petersburg says that General Kuropatkin has arrived at Mukden. The bulk of the Russian forces have also arrived, and it is expected in St. Petersburg that a halt will be made at Mukden and the defences occupied.—Our Tokio Correspondent says that the Mikado's message of congratulation to the Japanese army on the victory at Liao-yang is of unprecedented length. It speaks of the end of the war as still far distant. It is stated that Admiral Prince Ukhtomsky is to be brought before a Court-martial for disobeying the orders he had received not to return to Port Arthur.—The Russian Volunteer cruisers Smolensk and Petersburg were found on Tuesday morning by the British cruiser Forte off Zanzibar, and after the Tsar's orders had been communicated, their commanders said they would forthwith proceed to Europe.

Obituary.—Mr. J. Archer, R. S. A.; Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Beath; Major-General G. F. Blake; General A. C. Bunbury; Mr. W. G. Clay; Sir U. J. H. Dunbar; Commander R M. Lambert; Dr. W J B Richards; Mr. Thos Russell; Sir J. Steel; Sir T. R. Thomson; Mr. F. J. Webster; Colonel Cyril Wood.—"Times"

THE ARMY REORGANISATION SCHEME.

Sir Howard Vincent, M. P., in a two-column letter in the "Times," points out what he considers to be the weak points in Mr. Arnold-Forster's Army reorganisation scheme. The proposals, in his opinion, are too drastic. They alter the whole principle of the Regular Army, abolish the Militia, and tamper with the Volunteers, reducing them by a fourth. He is convinced that the great desideratum in connection with any change is that it shall be gradual, and not so immediately far-reaching that the retracing of any step should be impossible if the hopes of anticipated success are not realised. Cannot, asks Sir Howard, Mr. Arnold-Forster, with his long study of military problems, even though unaccompanied by that actual experience which is so essential, devise some scheme which, while redressing the evils and dangers from which the Army is now suffering—insufficient recruits, inhability to keep up the Indian drafts—will not involve changes so drastic and likely to produce such a condition of uncertainty that the last state will be worse than the first? It is absurd, he thinks, to reduce a force costing so little, "furnishing the best materia in the Army," contributing so much to the military spirit, the social improvement, and the physical development of the nation as the Volunteers.

"TARIFF WAR."

GERMAN ECONOMIST ON ENGLAND'S FISCAL POLICY.

"THE Future Commercial Policy of England—Chamberlain and Imperialism," is the title of an article by Professor Gustav Schmoller, of Berlin, the well-known German economist which appears in the journal of which he is editor. A summary of the article appears in the "Times." Professor Schmoller begins by saying that free-trade literature in England paints the economic condition of the country in the rosiest possible colours, The advocates of protective duties on the other hand, paint their picture too black. In Professor Schmoller's view the check in the growth of certain British export industries is not of such importance as to demand a reversal of British commercial policy. On the whole, the fluctuations are such as may the observed in the economy of all nations.

One of the dangers which threaten Great Britain's commercial position is that her world power and her commercial position are threatened by the growth of a number of other States, in comparison with which her two small islands, with their 42,000,000 inhabitants, have not the same importance as they had two generations ago. The menace becomes more grave, the more the probability increases that the self-governing Colonies—Canada, Australia, South Africa—will, if the present commercial policy be continued, sooner or later become independent States, and, in certain circumstance, even hostile to Great Britain.

In the great self-governing Colonies, which have their own Parliamentary system and contain a considerable admixture of foreign blood, a race may grow up in a few generations whose sentiments are all on the side of independence. Mr. Chamberlain and Professor W. S. Ashley are undoubtedly right; if things are allowed to go on as they are at present there is a danger that this state of complete independence may come about, just as it once did in the case of the United States. India and the Crown Colonies too, may gravitate towards neighbouring States.

England cannot compel the self-governing colonies to abandon all intercourse with other nations. Between the motherland and the Colonies a Customs union after the model of the German Zollverein is not possible, but only a system of differential duties such as was created by the Customs union with Austria in the treaty of 1853. The system can do much good to both the motherland and the Colonies, can check the estrangement which threatens to arise, and can knit together economic as well as political bonds, if it is constructed with a proper regard for the interests of each colony.

The mother country, however, cannot construct this system without carefully considering how the free trade which she has hitherto carried on with all the world will be affected. If she neglects to do this, the most dangerous and most disastrous tariff war which the world has ever seen will break out. Professor Schmoller does not think that Mr. Chamberlain or any other thoughtful Imperialists will enter upon such a policy of adventure as a general tariff war.

Professor Schmoller proceeds to discuss whether a victorious protectionist party would be content to remain within the bounds of moderation, and comes to the conclusion that Mr. Chamberlain's farsightedness and his power will enable him to bring his imperial Customs union into being with moderate protective and differential duties, and then to conclude equitable commercial treaties,

If Germany and other States contrive to conclude such treaties with Great Britain and her Colonies they will have to admit that though they would have preferred the old state of affairs yet they can exist under the new system as well. Germans will be too proud to admit that 10 per cent. duties can destroy their export trade; the quality of their goods has enabled them to overcome much greater difficulties elsewhere. They will even have certain advantages under the new system, inasmuch as certain branches of British commerce and industry must suffer.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 26

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

For Judgment.

1339—Nadirshaw and T—Ochavram Nanabhai Haridas vs Dolatram Jamietram Nanabhai—Dikshit D and S

Appeals for hearing and finals disposal.

1341—Payne and Co—The Badische Anilbare and Soda Fabric vs Farben Bayer and Co Limited—Crawford and Co,

1342—Nanu H and Co—Vithaldas Canji vs Haridas Canji and others—Little and Co.

1345—Little and Co—Shaw Wallace and Coys Gordhundas Khatao and another—Craigie L and O.

1348—Thakurdas and Co—Bai Motivahu alias Nanabai vs Purshotam Dayal and another—Crawford B and Co,

1349—Ardeser H D and Co—Gordhundas Radhakisson vs Sukhanand Gordhunkhrai and others,

1350—B Raghavaya Wagooji Kuverji and another vs Camaji Gomonji Gama and another—Ardesir H D and Co.

1352—Payne and Co—Ramanlal Gordhundas Gujjar vs Tribhowandas Kallandas Gujjar Bicknell M and M.

1353—B Raghavaya Nilkant Keshav Godgil and others vs Venibai alias Sharadabai and others—Hiralal D.

1354—Crawford B and Co—Tribhowandas Mungaldas vs Jugmohundas Mungaldas and others—Edgelow G W and Co—A H Co—S B and N.

1359—Jehangir and S—Ardeshir Jehangir Framjee and others vs Jamasjee Dadabhoy Pochkhanawalla—Bicknell M and K.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

11932-01-12358-01—Veerchand Nowla and others vs The B B and C I Ry Co.

Before The Hon'ble Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

309-03—Tyabji D and Co—Moosabhai Mahomed Sajun and another vs Yacoob Mahomed and another—Tyabji and Co—Nanu H and Co—Part heard.

365 04—Edgelow G and W—Shapurjee Sorabjee Dubash vs Sorabjee Rustamjee Subedar—Ardeshir H D and Co for trial of issue

515-03—Edgelow G and W—Haji Saboo Sidick vs Ally Mahomed Jan Mahomed and others—J P Dastur S and J M—J and M—Payne and Co—Little and Co—Ardeser H D and Co—Part heard

282-03—Ardeshir H. D. and Co—Bhugwandas Rupram vs Ally Mahomed Jan Mahemed and others H. D. and Co.

[illegible]9-03—Little and Co—Hurjeewan Veerjee and another vs Runchordas Calliaujee and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and M J and H

390-02—Tyabjee D and Co—Cassumally Jafferbhoy vs Kulsunbai widow and others—Payne and Co Ardesir H D and Co D and D and M J and M,

[illegible]47-99—Malvi H and M—Bijbain Gowardas and others Hiralal Sadaram and others—Bicknell M and M.

76-03—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahim Haji Suleman vs Memon Hassumabha Co.

77 03—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassum Vamid.

632-02—Kanga and P—Dayal Muljee Kallianjee vs Laljee Doongarsey and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

151-03—Nadirsha and S—Bayajee Gangaram vs Shamboo Namdeo Vanjari and others—Balkrisana V N K and In person.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

289-04—Dikshit D and S—Kalkaprasad Debiprasad firm vs Rao Bahadur Custoorchand Abirchand—Little and Co.

501-02—B Raghavaya—Babaji Shadashiv Jog vs Gunpatrao Krishnaji Ramjikar—Kanga and P.

562-03—Captain and V—Bhimji Cursondas vs Damoder Madhowji and others—Payne and Co

158-04—Tyabji D and Co—Bai Lilbai alias Nairbai widow vs Rajaram Chimoo—Nadirsha and F.

552-01—Captain and V—Ahmedkhan Mahomedali Penker vs Abdoola bin Ali Saheb Coor and others—Captain and V, Payne and Co, D D Romer and B Raghavaya.

462-01—Jamsetji and R—Bhawaji Dhanaji and other vs Maganlal Bugichand and others—Wadia G and Co

388-99—H and M—Gopalrai Sitaram vs Shamlal Lachminarayen and others—Bhaishunker K and G

72-04—Crawford B and Co—The B B and C I Ry Co vs Bhanduram C Mutram and others—Matubhoy J and M

199-04—D D Romer—Gangaram Saiboo and another vs Waman Withal and another—Ardeser H D and Co

2340[illegible]—Abdula Peer Mahomed and others vs Ahmed Oosman and others—Edgelow G and W

393-04—M B Chotalia—Revashanker Raghunath and others vs Meghraj Gangabux and another—Wadia G and Co.

Before the Hon Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

7-04—Payne and Co—Dewkabai vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

730-03—Balkrishna V N K—Khooma Mana vs Mitha Cassum and another—Jamsetji and R—Part heard on 19-9-04.

288-08—In person—A pauper Jivraj Purbat vs Damji Kutchra and another—In person

228-01—K D Shroff—Dhunjibhoy Merwanji Shroff vs Nusservanji Cursetj Sukhia—Craigie L and O

490-03—Wadia G and Co—Pandurang Sadkhoji Bole vs Balaram Sadkhoji Bole and others—Payne and Co—Jamsetji and R

245-01—Ardesir H D and Co—Salley Mahomed Allarakhia vs Abdullabhoy Khakibhoy Readymoney—Little and Co

367-03—Ardesir H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rehman Shirazi vs Hajibibi widow and others—Captain and V

877-01—Edgelow G and W—Bibi Sakina widow vs Mirza Mahomed bin Haji Abdul Hoosein Shiraji and others—Craigie L and O

384-03—Captain and V—Fakirchand and others vs Doolubh Govindjee and others—Madhowjee V

117-04—Bhaishunker K and G—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Bai Suiba alias Magheobai—Madhowji and V

103-04—Bicknell M and M—Dinshaw M Puntheckey and another vs Khatri Salemahomed Jaffer—Little and Co

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9

THE SECRET MISSIVE.

One of the Russian revolutionary societies has succeeded, it seems, in conveying a letter into the private room of the Tsar. How the letter came there is a question more easily asked than answered, or the Emperor would know how to deal with the matter. But there is nothing new in this. No matter how carefully princes and potentates be guarded in Russia, the secret societies manage to penetrate the inmost privacy of palace and fortress. Guards were doubled and trebled after the assassination of Alexander II, and though Alexander III, never went out with much less than a regiment for his escort guard· though secret police guarded his rooms and watched his carriages—in spite of all this, throughout the corronarion ceremonies, the Tsar and Tsaritza were constantly finding letters on their tables and in their carriages coming whence none could say telling their of the horrors that were awaiting them and there house. This was no idle gossip invented for or by the papers The wife of an ambassador who was present at the coronation is authority for the statement.

THE TSAR'S MASSEURS.

It must be a terrible thought that spies and revolutionaries are in the palace of the Tsar, and yet such an impression must be ever in the mind of the Emperor of All the Russias. He inherits his fears with his Empire. Nicholas I. may have been unjust to those about him but at any rate he thought he knew them sufficiently well not to trust them. His physician ordered message for something from which he was troubled. But Nicholas declared himself unable to find in his encourage a single man whom he dared trust for the simple operation. He sent to Frederick William IV. asking that a few non-commissioned officers of the Prussian Guards might be allowed to wait upon him. The application was granted, and the officers acted as masseures, and returned to Berlin laden with rich presents, I know my Russians, Nicholas told them. So long as I can look them in the face everything is well, but I will not risk letting them work away behind my back.

AUDACITY'S REWARD.

One day last week a man stepped up to the counter of a South London Post Office, and asked for a postal order for fifteen shillings. The order was passed over the counter to him, while he fumbled in his pocket. "Excuse me," he said, I asked for an order for seventeen shillings. You said fifteen shillings, replied the official. The man denied that he had given any such instruction; seventeen shillings he had said, he insisted. Very well, perhaps I mis-heard you, was the answer. At any rate, here is an order for seventeen shillings. First let me have the money, please. The man took up the order. Oh, I gave you the money, he said. Then where is it?" was the reply. Why, you put it into the till while we were arguing as to what I had asked for, was the quiet, confident reply. The postmaster, a little confused by the previous discussion, believed the man, who was suffered to depart with his order But it seemed rather suspicious, so, as soon as time was available, the postmaster checked his accounts, They showed a shortage of seventeen shillings. The whole thing was an audacious ruse, the confusion purposely caused. Other postmasters in London and the provinces may profit by noting the method of working the trick,

PRINCES IN WAR.

Prince Boris is going back to the front, whether Kuropatkin like it or no. Japan will not have much to fear from the addition of this class of soldier to the Russian staff. Princes in war are not as a rule of great account, although, when present in battle, they may give a good deal of anxiety to the responsible fighting men. Most of them have the good sense to know it, although one gracious Prince of the House of Hanover used so often to tell the story of an imaginary charge which he held at Waterloo that he came to believe that he really did take the valorous part he so minutely described. And he would turn to the Duke of Wellington with "Didn't I, Arthur " I have often heard Your Majesty say so," the Duke would grimly reply. France went wild over the baptism of fire of the Prince Imperial. His father remarked afterwards that the lad really had comported himself very well, but the incident had been so outrageously magnified and the praise so overdone that cynics made a laughing stock of what in the first instance had been a humble but meritorious part played by the ill-fated youth

A RETREATING ADVANCE.

The first German Emperor was always a stickler for his place near the fighting. He would also seek at times to impose his well in the matter of dispositions for battle, until Molke would gravely tell him, "Very well, then your Majesty must conduct the operations yourself," which always had the desired effect. During the battle of Koniggratz, Bismarck was very anxious to have his Royal master out of the way of the shot and shell which were flying in their vicinity and besought him to shift his quarters. "Very well,' said the King at last, "let us ride on a little." He wheeled his mare and put her into an easy canter. But this did not satisfy his Chancellor, who, edging his horse nearer that of the Royal rider gave her a good sly kick from behind with the point of his boot. She made a bound forward and the King looked round in astonishment. He knew what Brismarck had done, but made no comment.

REAL LIFE ROMANCE.

Elopements and abductions are in the air, so to speak, at the present time. A Princess flies by night with her lover; and an Irish merchant's daughter hurries off to the Cape with a handsome assistant in a drapery establishment. We have but newly redeemed from captivity the prisoners of the Moorish brigands; and at the moment the police are looking or are supposed to be looking for a lady who has carried away her own child in defiance of the order of the Court. The times are really not so unexciting as those eaten up with ennui would have us believe. Only let it be hoped that none of the events to which one has been referring will have as tragic a sequel as attended one of the most amazing elopements on record. Not everybody remembers the dark story of which Mrs. Godwin, when she was still Mary Woolstonecraft, was witness in the days when she was governess in the family of the second Earl of Kingston, Lord Kingsbrough as he then was.

HUE AND CRY.

Lord Kingsborough had married his first cousin, whose brother, dying without legitimate issue, left a natural son. This was Henry Garald Fitzgerald, to whom the family behaved with the greatest kindness, had him well educated, got him a commission in the Army, and happily married. The third daughter of Lord Kingsborough, Fitzgerald's niece, by blood at any rate, was Mary Woolstonecraft's charge the Hon. Marry King, a beautiful girl of whose future the highest hopes were entertained. While staying with her parents in London she suddenly disappeared, leaving behind her a note to say that she had gone to drown herself in the Thames. There was a great hue and cry, in which Fitzgerald took a leading part, until the unexpected happened. There came a woman to Lady Kingsborough to say that she knew a house in London where a young lady, exactly answering the advertised description of the Hon. Marry King, was staying. The door opened; in walked Colonel Fitzgerald, "Why, my lady," exclaimed the informant, this is the gentleman who visits her every day.

CRIME AND PENALTY.

Fitzgerlad made a bolt for to Clayton-street, Kensington, where the girl lay hidden He was overtaken and Lord Kingsborough's eldest son called him out in Hyde Park. Seven shots were exchanged without injury to either party. Meanwhile the girl had been restored to her home in Ireland only to disappear a second time Her father and brother tracked the runaways to an hotel and breaking into the bedroom found the two together and shot the man dead. Both were tried for murder, but were acquitted the father who had now succeeded to the earldom, being tried by his peers. And now lady readers will want to know what became of the beautiful Hon Mary, if you look up a peerage you may detect the sequel. Mary entered the family of a Welsh clergyman to whom her antecedents and identity were unknown One day she told her story in the guise of fiction The young clergyman expressed himself so sympathetically towards the victim that she confessed that she herself was the sufferer, They were married and lived happily for many years.

IN PERIL ON THE DEEP.

The mainfold difficulties of which our shipowner, are still complaining in consequence of the interference of Russian vessels lend point to a letter which Canning once wrote in respect of a notable little barque whose voyage he said must be taken at great loss unless the Government would grant her a convoy It is the Kingsmill of Liverpool destined for the East Indies a ship of between 500 and 600 tons armed and capable of beating off any ordinary privateer that might attack her. She is quite ready to put to sea this week. She is a venture of £40,000 and the delay of waiting for a convoy would be highly detrimental to the owner. That she was not ready for the last convoy which sailed is to be attributed to the novelty of the under taking. The singularity of the case seems to preclude any danger of its being considered as a precedent for licences for merchant ships of smaller force. That letter was written thirteen months before the battle of Waterloo. The owner of the vessel was John Gladstone, One of the little people who would reap advantage from the proptious voyage of the craft was his son William Ewart Gladstone, then a child of five years,

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 6.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut A A Crossley resigns his commission.

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards—Major D P Sellar retires on retired pay.

4th (Queen's own) Hussars—Lieut H J M Grisewood resigns his commission.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieut E G Henderson to be captain, under the provisions of Article 30, Royal Warrant, Oct. 26, 1900.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

Lieut-Col and Brevet Col H C Surtees, D S O, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half pay; Major and Brevet Lieut-Col G R F Smith to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet-Col H C Surtees, D S O; Lieut C A Bryce resigns his commission.

DISCHARGE DEPOT.

Lieut-Col and Brevet-Col G A Ashby, C B from half-pay, to be commandant, vice Brevet-Col H P Cardent, who has vacated that appointment.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt)—The undermentioned lieutenants are seconded for service under the Colonial Office:—H F Lewis, G Adams.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf)—Capt A G Boyle retires on retired pay; Supernumerary Capt W H Maud to be captain, vice A G Boyle.

The Royal Irish Regt—Lieut-Col F J Gavin is placed on half-pay; Major and Brevet Lieut-Col B J C Doran, C B, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice F J Gavin.

The Cheshire Regt—Second Lieut J F A St Maur-Sheil resigns his commission.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Second Lieut R W Bruce to be lieutenant, vice A McC Jameson, seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Qtmr and Honorary Major T V Jones, is placed on retired pay,

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Capt Lord G Stewart-Murray to be adjutant, vice W J St J Harvey, whose tenure of that appointment has expired; Gentleman Cadet V V Harvey, from Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant.

The Oxfordshire Light Inf.—Lieut-Col and Brevet-Col R Eccles, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.)—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—B C Sparrow, vice T E C Hunt seconded; C F de S Murphy, vice B C Sparrow, seconded for service with the Indian Army; H M L Hunter, vice R J Collins seconded.

The Highland Light Inf.—Major J Richardson, D S O, retires on retired pay.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Capt F N Le Mesurier is seconded for service under the Colonial Office; Second Lieut F H Kunhardt resigns his commission.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Major D E B Patton-Bethune retires on retired pay; Capt F G Talbot, D S O, to be major, vice D E B atton-Bethune.

The Royal Garrison Regt.—Qtmr and Honorary Major T Jessop vacates the appointment of quartermaster.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut F M M Ommanney is seconded for service under the Foreign Office; Lieut J A Longley, M B, from Seconded List to be lieutenant.

STAFF.

Capt and Brevet Major A McN Dykes, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt), to be a Staff captain at Headquarters.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

The undermentioned ladies to be Staff nurses:—Miss E M Lyde (provisionally), Miss A S Wyatt.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Col F Treffry, chief paymaster, is placed on retired pay.

BREVET.

Lieut-Col G O Welch, Army Service Corps, to be colonel.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut-Col and Brevet-Col H G P Beauchamp, C B, half-pay, retires on retired pay; Capt and Brevet Major J Hasler, the Buffs (East Kent Regt), is granted the local rank of lieutenant-colonel while commanding a battalion of the Northern Nigeria Regt, West African Frontier Force; Second Lieut C J Elkan, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), is granted the local rank of lieutenant while employed with the West African Frontier Eorce; Qrmr and Honorary Lieut M Barry, the East Yorkshire Regt, is granted the honorary rank of captain.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Lieut C G P Campbell resigns his commission.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surg-Lieut A H L Stewart, 2nd County of London Imperial Yeomanry, to be surgeon-lieutenant.

Admiralty, 6th September.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet;—

Arthur Westmorland Wood, Dated 15th September 1903.

John Edward Nelson Murdoch. Dated 15th October 1903.

George Anson Thompson, Dated 15th August, 1904.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Midshipman Lionel Arthur Dresser to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 3rd September, 1904.

Admiralty, 7th September.

In accordance with the provision of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 1st April, 1881—

Fleet Surgeon John Henry Thomas has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request. Dated 4th September, 1904.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903—Lieutenant Henry Reddington Giles has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 6th September, 1904.

War Office Pall Mall, 9th September.

1st (Royal) Dragoons, Second Lieutenant R H Baskerville resigns his Commission. Dated 10th September, 1904.

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, Second Lieutenant H F Fauiel-Phillips to be Lieutenant, vice The Honourable A M R Bingham, seconded. Dated 22nd July 1904.

8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, Lieutenant Cecil J McI Lomer Adjutant, to be Captain to complete establishment. Dated 4th August, 1904.

14th (King's) Hussars, Second Lieutenant A L Palmer, to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment. Dated 29th June, 1904,

18th (Queen's) Lancers, Lieutenant Edwin G Case from The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice B J Wakley, who exchanges. Dated 10th September, 1904.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Major (District Officer) William Parker is placed on retired pay. Dated 3rd September, 1904.

Captain (District Officer) Archibald McGill to be Major (District Officer), vice W. Parker. Dated 3rd September, 1904.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain Brian J. M. Locke is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 8th August, 1904.

Lieutenant Angus M. Urquhart is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteer Artillery, India. Dated 23rd August, 1904.

SCOTS GUARDS.

Second Lieutenant A. F. C. Jervoise to be Lieutenant, Vice A. E. S. Clarke. M.V.O., seconded. Dated 12th April, 1904.

Second Lieutenant R. F. Balfour to be Lieutenant, vice W. Arbuthnot-Leslie, seconded. Dated 29th June, 1904.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), Captain George H. Davidson, D. S. O., to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W H E Murray, promoted. Dated 14th August, 1904.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H P Carter, C M G., is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers. Dated 2nd August, 1904.

Supernumerary Captain William C H Bunbury to be Captain, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C H P Carter, C M G Dated 2nd August, 1904.

The Queen's (Royal West Survey Regiment), Captain Robert O'H Livesay is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 1st August, 1904.

Supernumerary Captain George E R Henrick, D S O, to be Captain vice R O'H Livesay. Dated 1st August 1904.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Captain Francis B Morley to be Major, vice J F Riddell, promoted. Dated 15th August, 1904.

Captain Henry E B Leach to be Major, vice R Dill, retired. Dated 28th August 1904.

Lieutenant William G M Sarel is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 17th August, 1904,

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Lieutenant Hussey B G Macartney to be Captain, vice F W R Hill, D S O, seconded. Dated 26th May, 1904.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant C R U Savile is antedated to 26th May, 1904, vice H B G Macartney.

Captain Hussey B G Macartney is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 10th September, 1904.

Captain James D Sparks retires on retired pay. Dated 10th September, 1904.

The Devonshire Regiment, Major Guy W G Sanders retires on retired pay. Dated 10th September, 1904.

Captain Gerald M Gloster to be Major, vice G W G Sanders. Dated 10th September, 1904.

The Suffolk Regiment, Second Lieutenant E E Pearson to be Lieutenant, vice L H V Forster, promoted. Dated 30th May, 1904.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of 6th September, 1904:—

Supernumerary Captain Charles E Maud to be Captain, vice A G Boyle. Dated 7th September 1904.

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant W C E T Fox-Male to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment. Dated 5th July, 1904.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Captain George W W D'A Evans retires on retired pay. Dated 10th September 1904.

The Leicestershire Regiment, Sergeant-Major Walter Charles Clover to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Lieutenant J Breacher, placed on temporary half-pay. Dated 10th September, 1904.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Captain Malcolm H E Welch is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 16th July, 1904.

The East Surrey Regiment, Quartermaster, and Honorary Lieutenant W Coleman is placed on retired pay. Dated 10th September, 1904.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Lieutenant Herbert T Dobbin to be Captain, vice J J B Jones Parry, retired. Dated 6th August, 1904.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Captain Hugh N R Cowie, D S O, to be Adjutant, vice R F W F Leslie, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 9th September, 1904.

The seconding for service on the Staff of Captain Reginald T Roper, notified in the Gazette of 12th August, 1904, is antedated to 1st April, 1904.

Lieutenant Henry L Alexander to be Captain, vice R T Roper, seconded. Dated 1st April, 1904.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant Calvert Healy has been permitted (by Royal Licence) to assume the surname of Fitzgerald instead of Healy.

The Essex Regiment, Captain George B Wallace retires on retired pay. Dated 10th September, 1904.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Lieutenant Bertram J Wakley, from 18th (Queen's) Lancers, to be Lieutenant, vice E G Case, who exchanges. Dated 10th September, 1904.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, The restoration to the Establishment of Supernumerary Lieutenant Gilbert J Acland-Troyte is antedated to 1st April, 1904 vice H H R White, promoted, instead of as notified in the Gazette of 6th May, 1904.

The Highland Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant C S Burnest is seconded for Service under the Colonal Office. Dated 20th August, 1904.

Second Lieutenant L G Aitken resigns his Commission. Dated 10th September, 1904.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs. The Duke of Albany's), Captain Edward A B Clive is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers. Dated 5th August, 1904,

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) Supernumerary Lieutenant Malcolm G Sandeman to be Lieutenant to complete establishment. Dated 27th August, 1904.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Major William F Parker retires on retired pay. Dated 10th September, 1904.

Captain and Brevet Major Harold M Biddulph to be Major, vice W F Parker. Dated 10th September, 1904.

The West India Regiment, The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of the 15th July, 1904:—

Major Noel P Davies retires receiving a gratuity. Dated 16th July, 1904.

STAFF.

The undermentioned Assistant Inspector-Generals of Fortifications to be Assistant Directors of Fortifications and Works at Head-Quarters. Dated 1st April 1904:—

Brevet Colonel W J McKenzie, Royal Engineers

Brevet Colonel F Rainsford Hannay, Royal Engineers.

Brevet Colonel S D Cleeve, Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned Staff Captains to be Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-Generals at Head-Quarters, Dated 1st April, 1904:—

Major R P Lee, Royal Engineers,

Major H B Williams, D S O, Royal Engineers,

Brevet Major G K Cockerill, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Major J E Edmonds, Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned Staff Captains at Head Quarters are confirmed in their appointments:—

Captain V G W Kell, The South Staffordshire Regiment Dated 9th February, 1904.

Captain H H H Dowding. The Essex Regiment Dated 9th March, 1904.

The undermentioned Officers to be Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-Generals at Head-Quarters:—

Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel L A M Stopford, Irish Guards Dated 1st September 1904.

Major E M Woodward, The Leicestershire Regiment (temporarily. Dated 25th August, 1904.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A G Hunter-Weston, D S O, Royal Engineers, to be Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, IVth Army Corps, vice Lieutenant-Colonel W R B Doran, D S O, The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), who has vacated that appointment. Dated 1st September, 1904.

Captain G C W G Hall, The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Major C D Shute The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 6th August, 1904.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Captain J G Dooner, Royal Artillary, to be an Inspector, vice Captain A C Williams, Royal Artillery who has vacated that appointment. Dated 15th August, 1904.

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel John Newman Walker is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 22nd August, 1904.

QUEEN ALEXANDER'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

The undermentioned Ladies to be Staff Nurses:—Miss Edith Maud Fairchild (provisionally. Dated 17th August, 1904.

Miss Alma Margaret Mary Denny (provisionally). Dated 20th August, 1904.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain F H N Pym, Royal Marine Artillery, Ordnance Officer, Fourth Class, to be Ordnance Officer, Third Class, vice Major A G W Tod, The Cheshire Regiment, reverted to regimental duty,

BRERET.

Dated 17th August, 1904.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry E, Tyler, Royal Engineers, to be Colonel. Dated 8th September, 1904.

MEMORANDA.

Second Lieutenant Charles S Burnett, The Highland Light Infantry, is granted the local rank of Lieutenant whilst employed with the West African Frontier Force. Dated 20th August, 1904.

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant W Coleman, late The East Surrey Regiment, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 10th September, 1904.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from al Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	1	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	8	6	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	5	4	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	4	2	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	8
G Mahim and Worli........	0	0	5
Water Division........	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Vnknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals........	0	3	11
Total	20	18	111
Same date last year	14	13	80

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
1	0

The Municipal office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade......	1	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	1	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	3	2	18
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi........	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	1	0	21
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli........	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals........	0	0	4
Total........	7	3	88
Total plague deaths to date...	276,918	238,927	
Same date last year	14	15	84

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
1	1

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Cuticura remedies are the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the world. Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, in the severer forms, take Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp and blood humours, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

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Benger's Food is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

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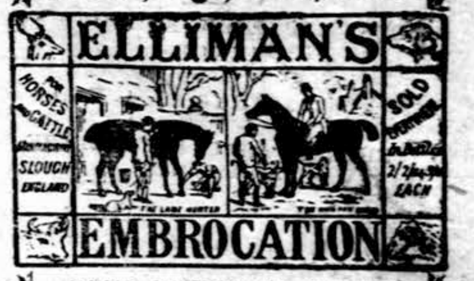

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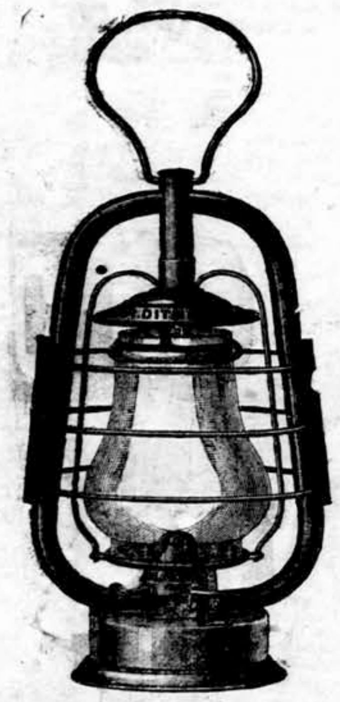

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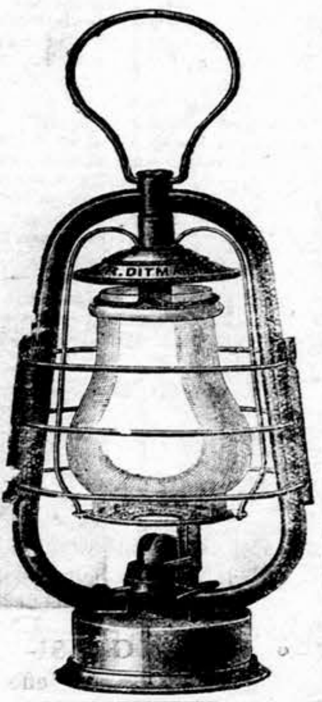

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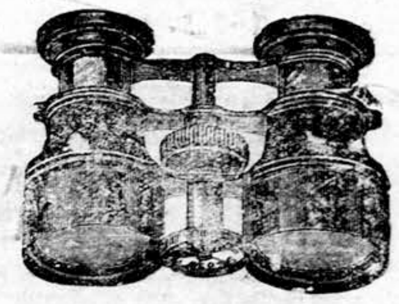

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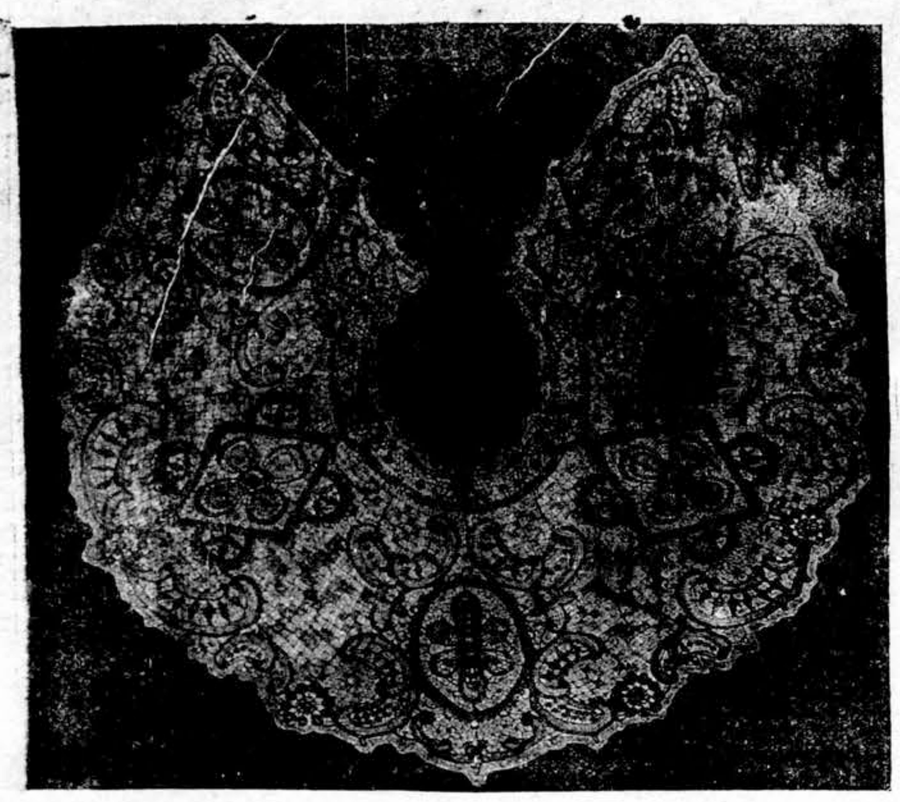

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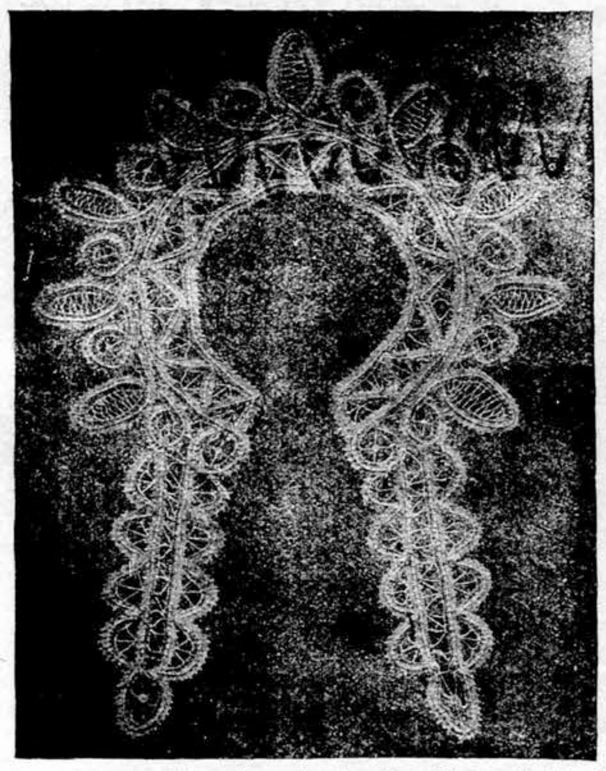

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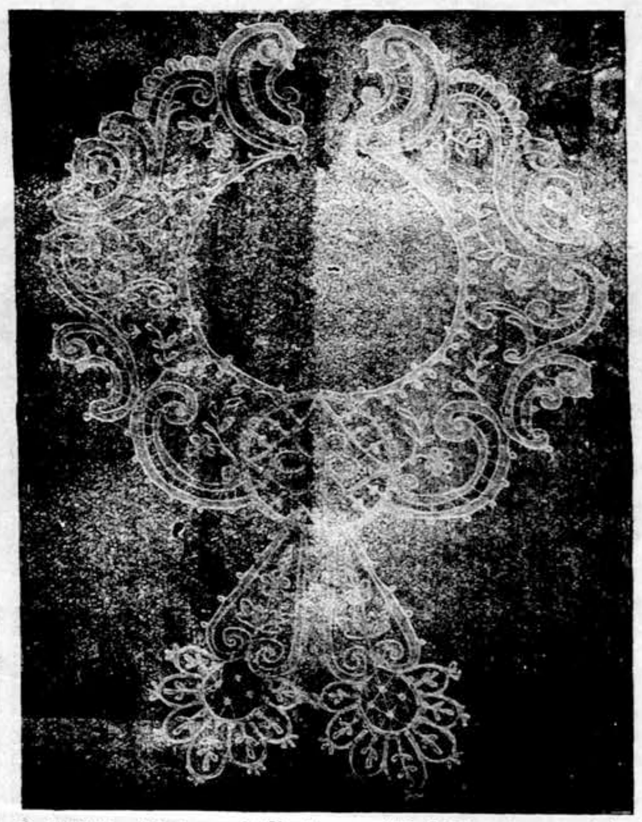

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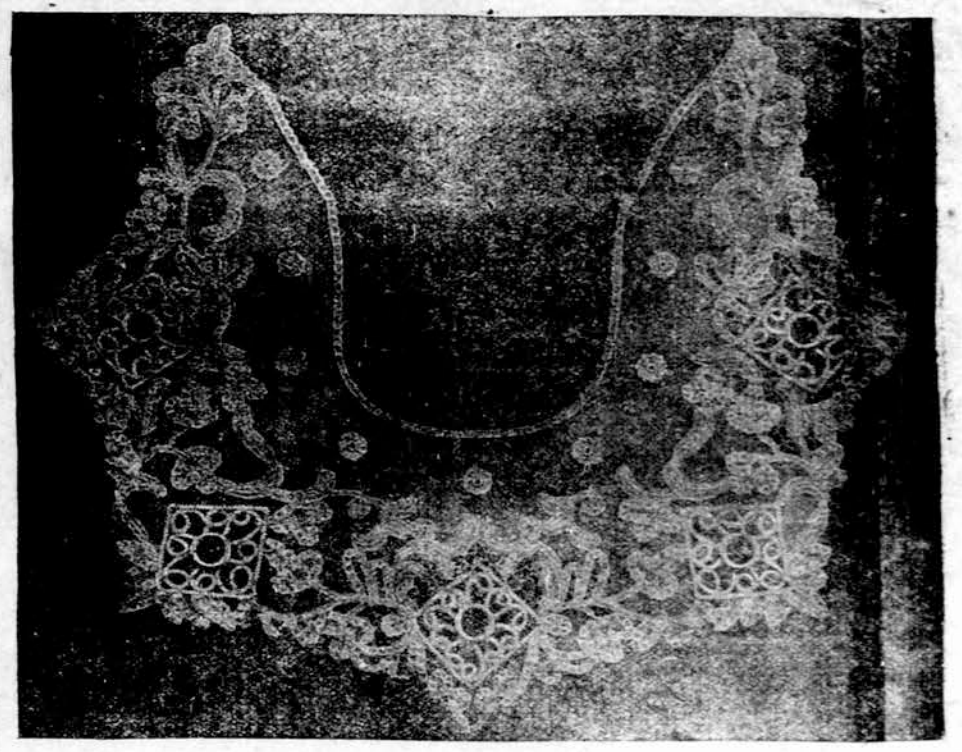

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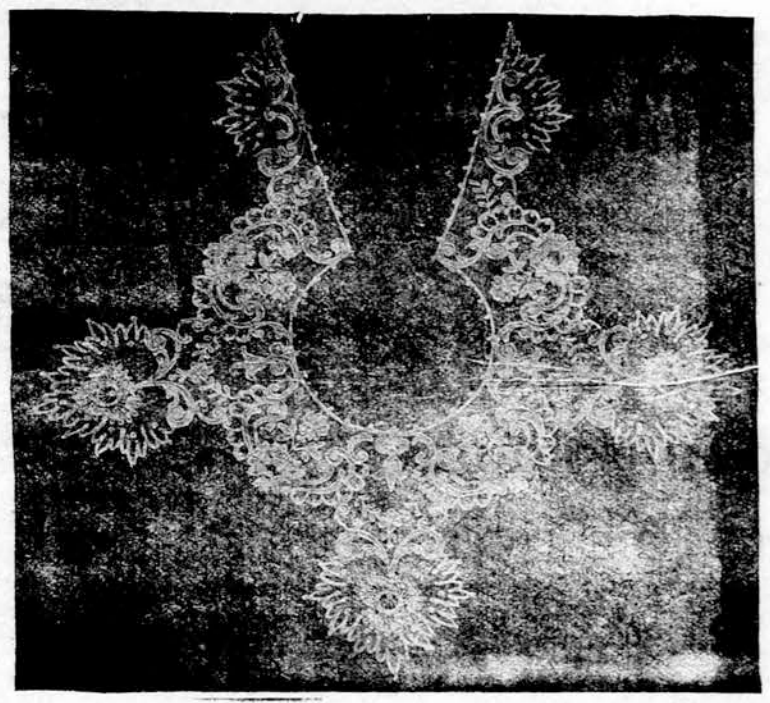

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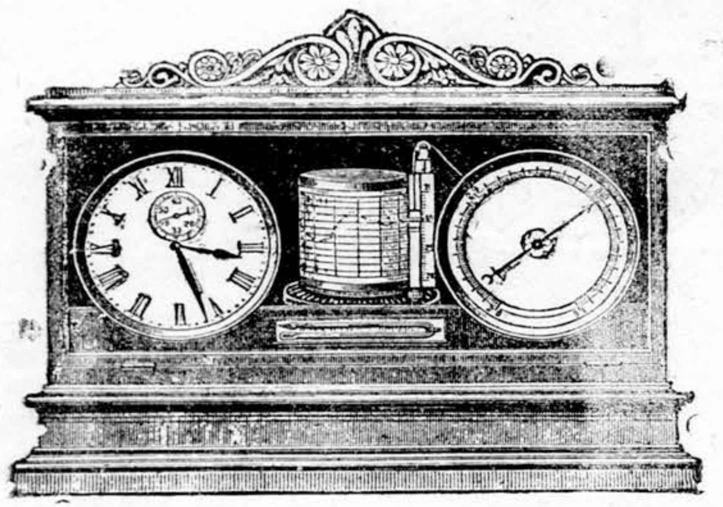

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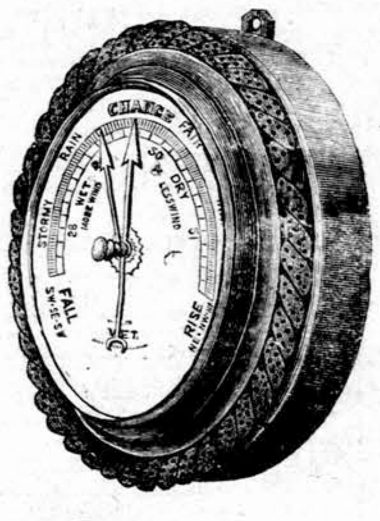

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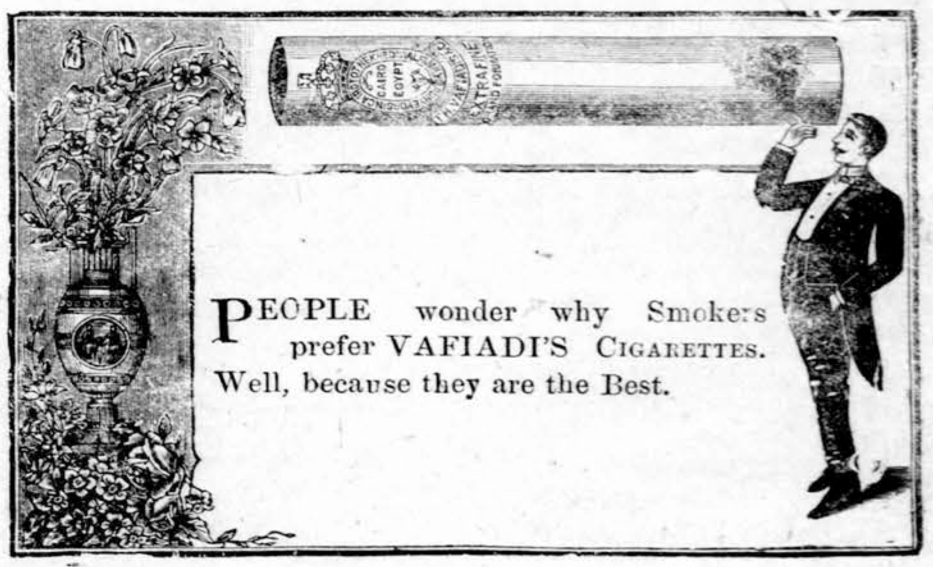

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